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## BULGARIAN TROOPS PUT DOWN REVOLT IN SOVIET VILLAGES

Order Restored in Kazanlyk Region and Only Few Cases of Rebellion Still Reported

Danger for Bourgeois Régime Is That Movement May Spread to Agrarian Stronghold

SOFIA, Sept. 24 (AP)—The general situation in Bulgaria shows a marked improvement. A few isolated cases of rebellion are still being reported, but these are regarded as unimportant. Troops, supported by the population, have restored order in certain villages of the Kazanlyk region where a Soviet régime was declared.

A band of 50 Communists which had been formed at Rosovo, south Kazanlyk, fled into the mountains, where it finally surrendered.

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Sofia Government is rendering it increasingly difficult to estimate the situation in Bulgaria with any degree of exactitude. The Government itself has aroused suspicion by issuing a second semi-official denial of the importance of the recent revolt, while the state of martial law enables it to control information reaching the capital from the provinces and a rigorous censorship prohibits the dispatch of independent views.

The ease with which the outbreak is alleged to have been suppressed is rather inconsistent with the request to the allied committee of control for permission to raise an extraordinary militia—a request which has been granted in part. This fact again suggests that the Government is not altogether convinced of the loyalty of its troops. The danger for the bourgeois régime is that the movement may spread to northern Bulgaria, which is the agrarian stronghold.

The communists insist that all is quiet in that direction, but frontier reports continue to declare that disaffection is rife. The seed of further trouble lies in the suggestion that Sofia has been forced to call in the assistance of Macedonian comitadjis, whose bands are alleged to have been transferred from the Macedonian frontier to the interior of Bulgaria, for it dependence upon the Macedonians is admitted, the future may speedily produce an international crisis.

Under the circumstances the outside public must wait upon events, although the probability is that the Government will succeed in quelling the present outbreak.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Sofia says the present insurrection in Bulgaria is spreading and gathering strength. One hundred thousand peasants, a majority of whom are armed and fairly well organized, are marching on Sofia in an attempt to overthrow the Government.

The dispatch adds that the Cabinet sat throughout Saturday night. It was presided over by King Boris. Two regiments have been dispatched against the oncoming peasants who are reported to have halted in the face of rifle fire.

BOSTON FUND \$247,500

Donations for Japanese relief received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, this morning bring the total contributions tabulated to date to more than \$247,500, chapter authorities said this noon.

## World News in Brief

New York—Two hundred cities and towns not served by the existing trans-continental air mail service want postal flags to visit their communities, according to a statement issued by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce here.

Mexico City—Adolfo De La Huerta, secretary of the treasury, announces that he has not resigned his portfolio in the Mexican Cabinet but has requested and has received 60 days' leave of absence. He says he has no intention of leaving Mexico.

Washington—Cordell Hull, Democratic chairman, in a recent statement dealing with agricultural conditions, declared establishment of European markets for the disposal of surplus foodstuffs was one of the vital needs of the American farmer.

London—Deskaheh, chief of the Cayuga North American Indians, who is now in London, carries him in a much-used tin cover the original Treaty of Alliance of 1760 between King George III and the Six Nations of the Iroquois, by which the latter were promised independence with British protection. The chief has besides several trunks full of documents which he is taking to Geneva, where he goes to put before the League of Nations the case of the Six Nations.

Mexico City (AP)—The Government has signed a contract with a German engineer, Werner Kaemmerer, manager of the Mexican Aerial Navigation Company, for the establishment of passenger and freight airlines in various parts of the Republic.

Athens—An assurance of its desire to cultivate friendly relations with Bulgaria under the new régime, the Greek Government has notified the provisional government that all Bulgarians interned on Aegean islands from the time of the war with Turkey must be returned to their original homes.

## Americans in Turkey Must Employ Moslems

By Special Cable  
Constantinople, Sept. 24

THE Standard Oil Company, the American Express Company and other American concerns in Constantinople will be ordered to dismiss all native Christian employees and replace them with Moslems. Constantinople business is stagnant. Many of the largest Greek and Armenian firms in Pera have been closed by the Turkish police. There are few ships in the Bosphorus and there is little exportation, owing to the lack of skilled agricultural labor.

Greek and Armenian producers of figs and raisins have been expelled, and there is no one to take their places. The honors and medals granted to American relief workers by the deposed Sultan Muhammad VI have been canceled by the Ankara Government.

## TESTIMONY FAVORS ONE RAIL SYSTEM FOR NEW ENGLAND

### Most of Governors and Business Men Advocate Storrow Plan at First I. C. C. Hearing

Hearings on rival plans for the proposed New England railroad consolidation began this morning in Ford Hall, Boston, where Governors Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, William S. Flynn of Rhode Island, and Charles A. Templeton of Connecticut spoke in favor of the formation of a unified New England railroad system, while Fred H. Brown, Governor of New Hampshire, took a contrary view in urging that if consolidation were necessary, it should be with outside trunk lines. A representative from Redfield Proctor, Governor of Vermont, said the latter favored the plan of keeping New England railroads in the hands of New England persons, while a letter from Percival P. Baxter, the Maine executive, asked for more time for him to consider the matter.

The testimony was taken by three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission from Washington, Henry C. Hall, acting chairman; Joseph B. Eastman and Frederick I. Cox. Thomas B. Healy acted as the commissioner's examiner, and had the assistance of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard, who drew up the various consolidation proposals which are being used as the basis of the present proceedings.

The vital interest of New England in the rehabilitation of its railroads was emphasized by Governor Cox, the first speaker. Like most New Englanders persons, he said, he favored the plan of consolidating the railroads of the New England.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

### CHINA SENDS EVASIVE REPLY TO THE POWERS

PEKING, Sept. 24 (AP)—China has replied evasively to the demands presented by the diplomatic corps as a result of the Linchong bandit outrage last May when foreigners, including Americans, were kidnapped from a train and detained in the Shantung hills for weeks.

The demands were that the Chinese Government punish the provincial authorities under whose jurisdiction the Linchong outrage was committed; reorganize the railway guard, under foreign supervision, and take other measures for the security of foreigners, besides paying heavy indemnities for the incidents last May.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

## President-Elect of Portugal an Influence for World Peace

### New Chief Has Great Confidence in Nation's Future, and Favors Institution of World-Wide Free Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In an exclusive interview, Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes, President-elect of Portugal, gave to representative of The Christian Science Monitor here his views on many subjects of interest both to Portugal and to the world at large. Senhor Gomes has been in England for a number of years and has held

is called upon to solve during his tenure of office, his influence will always be exerted on the side of peace. He thought that tariff walls were responsible for much of the friction that arises between nations. He said:

I should like to abolish all customs duties and have world-wide free trade. It would do much to abolish war as well. But the tragedy is, people do



Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes  
Portuguese Minister in London Since 1911, Who Will Assume Duties of President on October 5. Next

the post of Portuguese Minister in London since 1911. His election as President was announced early in August, but he does not take up his new duties till Oct. 5 (the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in 1910) and accordingly will not be leaving England till the end of September.

In the course of the interview it soon became clear that whatever the nature of the problems Senhor Gomes

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

### SOVIET RUSSIA NOT TO SEIZE MONGOLIA

#### Through Its Spokesman It Says It Is Ready to Withdraw When China Provides Safeguards

By GROVER CLARK  
By Special Cable

PEKING, Sept. 24.—Mr. Karakhan, who came to China at the end of August as head of the Russian mission, in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, confirms and makes more specific the statements in his recent speeches. He says Russia now believes the best interests of Mongolia are protected by its remaining under Chinese sovereignty, though perhaps with a certain amount of autonomy, he adds:

Russia not only will place no obstacle in the way of such a settlement, but will do all it can to accelerate a mutual understanding between these two peoples. Even from purely selfish motives, Russia has decided to annex Mongolia, it is said, adding that the Russian needs. Annexation also is contrary to the frequently enunciated Russian desire to help small peoples to obtain self-determination. Russia is ready to withdraw the last of the Russian troops from Mongolia when it is able to negotiate a more favorable peace. Before any formal agreement is signed with China, Russia will insist on the absolute re-establishment of full normal diplomatic relations.

Caution of Antagonism

This cause on Mongolia is a new feature of Russian policy. Hitherto Russian representatives have declared that the Mongolians wanted their independence and that Russia was interested only in helping Mongolia to secure their desire. Russia's continued presence in Mongolia has been the chief cause of Chinese antagonism, because China has consistently claimed that Mongolia is an integral part of China and that Russia has no right to interfere. Mr. Karakhan's statement is interpreted as a move to win Chinese friendship.

The issues in the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations are clear. They are:

1. Russia is ready to persuade Mongolia to return to Chinese sovereignty but China insists that Russian participation in the Sino-Mongolian settlement is unwarranted.

2. Russia and China agree that the Chinese Eastern Railway question can

not be left to the Chinese. The League of Nations and the manner in which the recent Greco-Italian difficulties was handled.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## WAR ON BUCKET SHOPS PLEDGED AS BANKERS' CONVENTION OPENS

### New York Stock Exchange Head to Lead Fight— Atlantic City Is Host to Forty-Ninth Annual Session

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—The American Bankers Association opened its forty-ninth annual convention here today. The main features of the day's program were the divisional meetings and committee sessions. Declaring that the voice of the pessimist, the discordant note of the radical and the activities of the agitator have given a false economic perspective, Theodore G. Smith, vice-president of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, and president of the Trust Company division of the association, in an address today before that division advocated that America take stock of actual conditions.

"I will agree that we have domestic problems," he said, "but I contend they are the problems born of prosperity, and not of adversity, yet many of the solutions offered are so devised as to strike at the very vitals of our Government and our cherished institutions." He added:

The banking situation is sound and funds have been ample at all times to meet the requirements of business, even at the season of maximum demand.

Business remains large, and the underlying bases for a continuation of good business seem firm. Inventories are

## NATION MUST CLING TO SOUND IDEALISM, PRESIDENT STATES

### Faith in Spiritual Things Tempered With Common Sense Is Only Course

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A

deep faith in spiritual things, tempered by a hard common sense adapted to the needs of the world is the kind of practical idealism that is represented in the history of America. President Coolidge said today, in an address before the annual convention of the American Red Cross. The people, he added, are not likely to adopt any other course.

The idealism of which he spoke, the President said, was illustrated by the men who went to the rescue of Europe when their own liberty and the liberty of the world was in peril, but who, after victory was secured, retired from the field, "unencumbered by spoils, independent, unattached and unbought."

President Coolidge's address, his first formal public utterance, was devoted to praise of the qualities which have made the Red Cross successful. Chief among these, he said, was its practical idealism.

"Greater Power" Cited

Continuing the President said:

The American Red Cross is a modern application of an ancient principle. The idea of charity is very old. It is included in the teachings of the earliest philosophies. It is one of the fundamental doctrines of our Bible. It is a spiritual conception of human relationship. It is life in obedience to the things that are unseen.

Throughout history men have been prone to put their trust in other things and have failed. They have sought power through material resources and they have thought it might be gained by the accumulation of great riches. They have attempted to rely upon the naked force of armies and navies, conquering by the might of the sword. But these forces are not the ultimate rulers of mankind. They are necessary for security, as police and courts, and controls, but they are not the ultimate force of peace. But they are negative forces. They do not create, they resist. They are not the ultimate force in the world. They do not make the final determina-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

SPAIN TO PRESS  
WAR IN MOROCCO

### Urgent Request Made for Credit of 44,000,000 Pesetas—Full Power Given New Leader

By Special Cable

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Directorate has addressed to the State Council an urgent request for credits amounting to 44,000,000 pesetas for war operations in Morocco. General Alzpiru has been sent to Morocco with full powers as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Primo Rivera, the Dictator, saying the Directorate wishes not to concern itself with Morocco, but to give undivided attention to home problems.

Sanchez Guerra, late Conservative Premier, has made a vigorous protest against the Dictator's indiscriminate condemnation of political parties and claims that great national reforms and progressive work have been done by the Conservatives since the time of the Republic. Trial by the jury has been suspended throughout the country.

It is now announced that criticism of the Government in the newspapers must be constructive only and no mention must ever be made of the King.

The adjustment of current finances is causing some difficulty.

The Socialist and Labor parties again issued orders to their followers to abstain from violence, but not to assist the Government.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Mile-Long Petition  
to Back World Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE League of Women Voters has been busy rolling up numbers of advocates for entry of the United States into the World Court, and is planning to bring its weight to bear on Congress when it convenes. Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Committee for International Co-operation to Prevent War, announces that a petition nearly a mile long will be presented to Congress from the league women of Minnesota, urging entry into the World Court. The league has also announced that it will support the American Legion in its work for an international conference on limitation of air armament.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

generally conservative, bank credit is not over extended, and adverse factors in the business and economic position of the country are few.

But the adjustment of the budget and for the new and alluvial

Better to fit ourselves to grapple with the big problems of government, we ought to recur frequently to the fundamental on which this Government rests. Never did a people have such leaders as did this country in its found-

Another important news item is that the local government elections have been further postponed. The government states that owing to the election and the Republican propaganda in which remission of payments was promised, such payments had fallen off, and that if the local elections were held now it would delay the collection still further.

## FOREIGN LIQUOR INTERESTS UNITE WITH AMERICAN WETS TO BREAK DOWN DRY MORALE

### Consider Struggle for Modification as Theirs—Renewed Drive Against 18th Amendment Reveals Vicious Methods of Attack and Chicanery of Opponents

#### "Beer and Wine Spell Safety for Nation's Children" Is Latest Product From Chicago's Propaganda Plants Which Appears to Win Some Support

The forces enlisted in the fight to break down prohibition enforcement in America have shifted their front. No longer do they expect to sweep the people of the Nation off their feet by shouting loudly just before election time. That a Congress opposed to the Volstead Act cannot be elected by such noisy tactics was the lesson they learned after the votes had been counted in 1922. The new plan of battle calls for a linking up of the elements in every nation of the world opposed to prohibition. It calls for a subtle, whispered campaign, designed to exaggerate the amount of lawlessness and to beat down the morale of the law-abiding through reiteration of the phrase "Prohibition can't be enforced." In a series of articles The Christian Science Monitor will uncover the political and other activities undertaken to prevent enforcement, with nullification efforts, which reveal, by the similarity of their methods and arguments over the country, a well-planned campaign.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—"Beer and wine spell safety for American children!"

Stripped of verbiage, this is one of the statements that wets of this city and elsewhere are using, with some success, today. Here and in other great cities the sanctity of the home, the welfare of the people, the integrity of the law and safety of children are all being invoked by former saloon-keepers, former bar

drinkers, to weaken prohibition morale.

The new campaign is laid on national and "liberal" lines. Under the cloak of beer and wine, the wets-backed by foreign liquor interests which see the fight in America as their own—are filled with a fervor that convinces many and perhaps

## FOREIGN LIQUOR INTERESTS UNITE WITH AMERICAN WETS TO BREAK DOWN DRY MORALE

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

plied, is smuggled in now than ever was brought in legally before the Eighteenth Amendment.

The United States Statistical Abstract for 1920 (pp. 232, 233) indicates the 1916 liquor consumption in the country was 19.4 gallons per capita. Taking 20 gallons as the former New York consumption, Orville S. Poland, New York counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, points out that to satisfy the pre-prohibition thirst of 100,000,000 New Yorkers, 200,000,000 gallons would be needed, and that it would take 6,666,666 touring cars speeding down from Canada, each carrying 30 gallons (which would give no room for passengers and would hardly allow concealment) to supply the demand. This number of cars, Mr. Poland explains, is about six times as many as there actually are in New York. Placed bumper to bumper, they would reach 13,000 miles, or four times between Atlantic and Pacific. It is easy to see what truth there is in the assertion that "prohibition has not lessened drinking."

Mr. Polandon reports what is being said all over the country at widely removed points by wets under direction from national headquarters in the campaign on public thought in the following representative arguments. He says:

### Favors Canadian Plan

Crime is on the increase. The people had no vote on national prohibition.

The law cannot be enforced, and the only way out is to modify the law. The Canadian plan appears to offer the best solution. They are paying for their roads from the tax on liquor and you never see a drunken person in Canada. A soldier's bonus is also commonly mentioned as a possible result of "a tax on liquor."

I should like to see this law strictly enforced for one year. Then I think you would have a much bigger demand for modification. The reason think so is because the man who can afford to buy liquor from his bootlegger or make it himself is not interested in modification.

The prohibition law cannot be enforced.

### Some of the Latest

The latest salesmen's samples of the wet factories' output are the assertions that the prosperous bootleggers are all in favor of prohibition, that the liquor interests want merely to "liberalize" the law, not to provoke it, and that it would be better to change the act slightly than to have it repealed entirely "because it can't be enforced."

James C. Espy, Missouri publicity director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, gives variants of these arguments. Some of them follow:

The bootleggers are all against us. Our girl organizer out in the city told me that a banker had refused to sign one of our cards because he said if the bootleggers depositing in his bank and probably in his bank.

St. Louis is divided into zones by the bootleggers and woe betide that bootlegger who trespasses on the other man's territory.

I should like to see them enforce prohibition 100 per cent. Then the public would be satisfied. It would be like and would hasten to modify the law.

I never want to see the saloon come back. But with modification of the Volstead Act, so as to allow light wine and beer, the Eighteenth Amendment will be enforceable. We will then turn to and help enforce it. This terrible moonshine will then disappear.

### Regeneration Doubtful

Prohibitionists charge that the Eighteenth Amendment was brought about because those engaged in the liquor traffic violated the laws. If this was true, why? Simply because the enforcement of the laws was vested in

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University: Opening of public events, course, "What an Educated Person Should Know," by Shakespeare, 688 Boylston Street, 7.

Public evening school, general opening this evening.

Massachusetts Society, C. P. A.: Dinner, Parker House, 6:30.

Vermont Association of Waltham: Motion pictures, "The Green Mountains and Valleys of Vermont," Waltham Junior High School, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Cast," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Thank U," 8:15.

Keith—"Vanderbilt," 2:8.

Macfadden—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 2:15.  
Selwyn—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.

St. James—"It is the Law," 8:15.

Shubert—"I'll Say She Is," 8:15.

Selwyn—"Runnin' Wild," 8:15.

Tremont—"Loyalties," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Conference of New England state commanders of the American Legion, Legion headquarters, State House, 3.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston): Children's half hour, 8:30 a. m.; "Music for Children," 8:30, world market news, "Just Boy," 8:30.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WMAF (New York City)—8:30 to 8:35, musical program, 8:35 to 8:45, "The cheerful Philosopher," 9:25, talk, "City Hall Park and City Hall," 9:30.

WBZ (Boston)—6, dinner concert, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, concert, 9:30, orchestral program.

WGJ (Schenectady)—7:45, concert.

WBZ (New York City)—10, concert.

WJZ (New York City)—5:55, weekly report of National Industrial Conference Board, 6:35, "Woodfolk Story," 6:20, story for old children, 8, literary talk, 8:30, organ recital, 9:15, talk, "Our Friend the Dog."

WXR (Newark)—6:15, dinner concert, 8, "Columbia Motion Pictures," 8:30, lesson in radio cartooning, 8:45, evening music program.

WJZ (Washington)—6:15, children's hour, 8, "Wig Wags from Washington," 9:10, evening concert and readings.

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## ADVERTISING CLUBS MEN OPEN MEETING

Delegates From All Over New England Convene at Portland City Auditorium

unload its burden on the Government and be relieved from further effort. It does not undertake to assume responsibility for all men, but it does say that redemption comes only through sacrifice. When a crisis arises, it does not hesitate to go out and make whatever sacrifice is necessary to master the occasion.

In this kind of practical idealism that is represented in the history of our country, a deep faith in spiritual things, tempered by a hard common sense adapted to the needs of this world, of the men who planted colonies in the wilderness, and raised up great states around the ocean, is the secret of their success. When the victory was won, the men who bought their independence with their blood and cast out slavery by the sacrifice of their bravest sons; when offered their lives to give more freedom to oppressed peoples; and when the rescue of Europe from their tyrants and their own loss of their liberty and the liberty of the world was in peril, but when the victory was secured, retired from the field unencumbered by spoils, independent, unattached, and unbought, still continuing to contribute lavishly to the relief of the world.

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## AMHERST CLASS WORK OPENS UNDER NEW ORDER OF THINGS

Every Indication That Course of Study Will Be Brought Back to That of Pre-Meiklejohn Days

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special)—With new faces in one-third of the faculty seats, Amherst College began class work today under a régime representative of the older Amherst. There is every evidence that the new administration and the changed curriculum will bring the course of study back as closely and as speedily as possible to that of 1913, when Alexander Meiklejohn was called upon to take command.

The curriculum of 1913 is the ideal of the dominant group of classicists, and the administration of George D. Olds, president ad interim, appears to represent the group. The outstanding change in the curriculum is the strengthening of the English department at the expense of the economics, philosophy and history group. The English department, in which the leading figure has been Prof. George B. Churchill, the chief opponent of Dr. Meiklejohn's policies, has gone from the weakest to the strongest department in the institution.

Many students are switching their majors because of the resignation of a whole section of the faculty. Major and minor requirements have been waived for upper class men, and classes which were to have started Thursday have been put off three days to permit a straightening out of tangled schedules.

### Nearly All Seniors Back

Only a handful of seniors failed to return for registration, and transfers from other colleges, numbering 25, more than make up this defection. The entering class numbers 165, 14 fewer than last year's. Many seniors sought some other college that would offer approximately what Amherst's program was under Meiklejohn. But they found that two years would be required to establish residence for a degree in most other colleges, and that none, with the possible exception of Reed College, Oregon, approached their ideal.

The formation of a Liberal Club, a type of organization which Amherst College has not known in recent years, and of a philosophy group, whose discussions will be led by one of the few teachers of the Meiklejohn way of thinking left at Amherst, indicates that a spark of the Meiklejohn faith will be kept alive among some of the upper class men. Although the boys have been back only a few days, 16 seniors have joined the philosophy group, which will hold seminars outside of class hours, and it is understood that the Liberal Club organization has met a ready response.

Outwardly the college body is accepting the new order of things evenly. President Olds was cheered vigorously at the first college exercise in Johnson Chapel, and his opening greeting was closely attended. But he made no reference to the Meiklejohn episode which culminated in the most dramatic commencement scene Amherst has ever known, or the various issues of educational policy and outlook on life raised by the removal of President Meiklejohn and the subsequent resignation of 12 of his teachers.

**Discuss Their Attitude**  
Fraternity rushing, that hectic but all important preliminary to the social side of college life, is over and the upper classmen have time to gather toward the changes they have found in their alma mater. To say "Meiklejohn" is enough to start discussion anywhere. Half a dozen seniors went without supper to give the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a complete exposition of their points of view on the issues involved in the Meiklejohn case.

They brought out letters they had received during the summer in which leaders of student opinion severely arraigned the trustees' action in removing the president and bitterly denounced the college's renunciation of the Meiklejohn program. Many of them declared they would go to some other college, but all are back at Amherst this fall, and have made up their minds to do nothing to embarrass the new administration. "Picking Dean Olds to stop the gap was the trustees' salvation," declared one prominent senior. "Nobody could be bitter against George Olds."

A number of the teachers who followed Meiklejohn out of Amherst counseled their students to stay and finish college here, and their advice has been generally heeded. These former Amherst teachers have gone to other colleges in widely scattered sections of the country: Clarence B. Ayres, in philosophy, to Reed College, Oregon; John M. Gaus, in political science, whose course for seniors was voted the best in college by last year's class, to the University of Minnesota; Walter Asgard, who was instructor in Greek, to be head of the classical department at Maryland University; Walter H. Hamilton, professor of economics, most popular Amherst teacher last year, to be head of the department of economic theory, in a new graduate school of economics and political science of Washington University.

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## NAUTICAL SCHOOL VESSEL RETURNS

### Ship Nantucket Completes Long Cruise—Inspection by Gov. Cox Tomorrow

Completing what is said to be the longest cruise ever made by a vessel of the Massachusetts Nautical School, as well as one with the most diversified itinerary, the schoolship Nantucket, Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N. retired, approached the entrance to Boston Harbor today, delayed somewhat by fog. The Nantucket left Boston May 17, after the preliminary cruise, and has cruised 12,133 miles, visiting Athens, Greece, for the first time. It is expected that close to 1000 delegates and their wives will have assembled. At the banquet tomorrow night James T. Williams, Jr., editor of the Boston Transcript, will speak on "Responsibility of the Press." Other speakers will be Ray L. Lange, national president; Harold M. Harter, national secretary, and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State of Massachusetts. The delegates will make a trip to Boston on Friday, following the conclusion of the sessions.

The first Exchange Club was started in Detroit and assumed that name in 1911, and now there are 230 scattered throughout the United States. They have interested themselves especially in curbing the passage of unnecessary legislation, promoting the "back to school" movement, improving juvenile court methods, teaching of Americanism and the care of indigent mothers.

In advancing the agricultural interests in which the society is most deeply interested, Mr. Sawyer proposed that an opportunity be given the farmers and fruit growers to use the grounds as a county exchange for their products.

He recommended that the land be extensively planted with evergreens and shrubbery, predicting that if the grounds were properly beautified they would be cheap at \$100,000 in a very short time.

## COUNTY MAY GET BIG PLAYGROUND

### Essex Agricultural Society Is Planning Development

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special)—Development of a county community playground on the 100-acre tract which comprises the Topsfield fair grounds is the aim of the directors of the Essex Agricultural Society. Isaac H. Sawyer, its president, told members of the organization at the one hundred and second annual business meeting on Saturday afternoon.

The officers of the society seek to utilize the big tract of land to the greatest possible extent, Mr. Sawyer declared, and in carrying out this program will make the grounds available for the people of Essex County. He pointed out that there is no more convenient location or beautiful spot in this section than the fair grounds afford for picnics and outings of commercial, civic, religious and fraternal organizations.

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### EVENING SCHOOLS TO REGISTER PUPILS

Free public evening schools of Boston are to begin their year's work to-night with preparations for a larger enrollment than the 16,000 mark reached last year. Two new elementary schools, the Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Edward Everett, both in Dorchester, will be opened. Michael J. Downey, director, states that the work will be carried on practically the same as last year. The greatest demand seems to be for elementary classes for foreigners. In those classes emphasis will be placed upon Americanization.

Sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Registrations will take place on the evenings of Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27.

### HOTEL MEN CLOSE THEIR CONVENTION

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Members of the New Hampshire Hotel Association left for their home towns today following the close of their annual convention last evening. A trip around Lake Sunapee, golf and a dinner held the attention of the visitors on Friday. At the business session much discussion was given to the question of publicity for next year and a committee was appointed to formulate a program. Speakers were Denny B. Goode of the

Boston Chamber of Commerce; Carl E. Shumway of Franklin P. Shumway Company; Judge William A. Sawyer of Concord, N. H.; James E. McAdams, president of the New England Hotel Association, and C. A. Stevens, a former president of the Ohio Hotel Association.

These officers were elected: President, Herbert Brewster; Burkehaven; vice-president, H. B. M. Jacobs, Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, N. H.; secretary, J. Ben Hart, Manchester; treasurer, Henry L. Jordan, Hotel Orrington, Manchester; executive committee, W. O. Dixon, Laconia Tavern; Fred H. Lancaster, The Weirs; Bradbury F. Cushing, J. J. Lannan, George E. Jewell, E. M. Carter, W. E. Carter, H. H. Randall and M. R. Gould.

### EXCHANGE CLUBS CONVENTION OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special)—The opening day of the national convention of Exchange Clubs today was devoted chiefly to recreation, a golf tournament being played at the Country Club and tours made about the city and suburbs. A reception and entertainment will take place this evening in Hotel Kimball, when it is expected that close to 1000 delegates and their wives will have assembled.

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### CHILD PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24 (Special)—The thirteenth annual convention of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials will be held here Oct. 16 to 19, inclusive. Arthur F. Lederle of Detroit, president, will preside. Experts from many parts of the country will make addresses on the relations that child labor, want of systematic legislation, and other factors bear to truancy. The second day will close with Child Labor Night, when a mass meeting will be addressed by John D. Wansor of the National Child Labor Committee. Reports will be presented on the recent census in Detroit, the system of child accounting in Indianapolis, and the safety patrol work in Newark, N. J.

**HAMILTON WOOLEN COMPANY**  
Arthur E. Mason, treasurer, Hamilton Woolen Company, states that a donation of \$1,500 will be made in the inauguration of quarterly payments to be maintained hereafter. The purchase of the Central Mills of Somerville, Mass., is being made for the purpose of further development of the regular worsted dress business. Necessary modification of the property will be made from time to time.

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tucket was at Washington, the cadets were received by President Coolidge.

In accordance with the present policy of the school, the annual Governor's inspection is now held in the autumn instead of the spring, and takes place tomorrow. The vessel will be anchored in the upper harbor. Gov. Channing H. Cox and his staff, commissioners of the school, and invited guests, will be taken to the vessel in small boats and the Governor will inspect the cadets, witness their work as exemplified by drills, and go over the vessel thoroughly.

If the Governor can spare the time the Nantucket will proceed to the broad expanses of Massachusetts Bay, there to permit detailed drills of all the work that mariners might be called upon to perform.

Wednesday the vessel will be moored at its berth at the North End Park, where the graduation exercises will be conducted. Entrance examinations to fill up the places of the cadets that graduate will round out the busiest of the 52 weeks on the calendar for the school year.

### HARVEST REPORTS CHEER DANES

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The prospects of the Danish harvest have improved during the last few weeks, and they are now on the whole very encouraging. Putting just ending completed the training of the 22 men a little more than half of whom are in the navigation class and the rest engine room officers.

The itinerary of the cruise follows:

Boston to Fajal, the Azores; Ponta del Gado; Gibraltar; Syracuse, Sicily; Athens; Crete; Alexandria, Egypt; Malta; Gibraltar; Madeira; Hampton Roads; Washington; Norfolk; Nantucket and Boston. While the Nantucket

## Formation of Board to Answer Queries on English Is Proposed

### Extension Service Calls Public Meeting to Discuss Need of Such Aid for Stenographers and Others

Is it ever permissible to use the split infinitive?

The stock appreciated in value last year.

They shipped the goods by rail.

Should we say "The hot potato" when "hot potato" in itself means "the man"?

"I remember Scott by highland streams trying to rouse me." (Barrie)

What says our glorious Johnson of courage: "Unless a man has that virtue he has no security for preserving any other." (America.) (A question without question mark?)

"An envelope, or for address in letter, will 'Rev. Charles Smith' suffice for the Reverend Charles Smith?"

"Mr. John Smith, or John Smith, on the address of an envelope enclosing a check?"

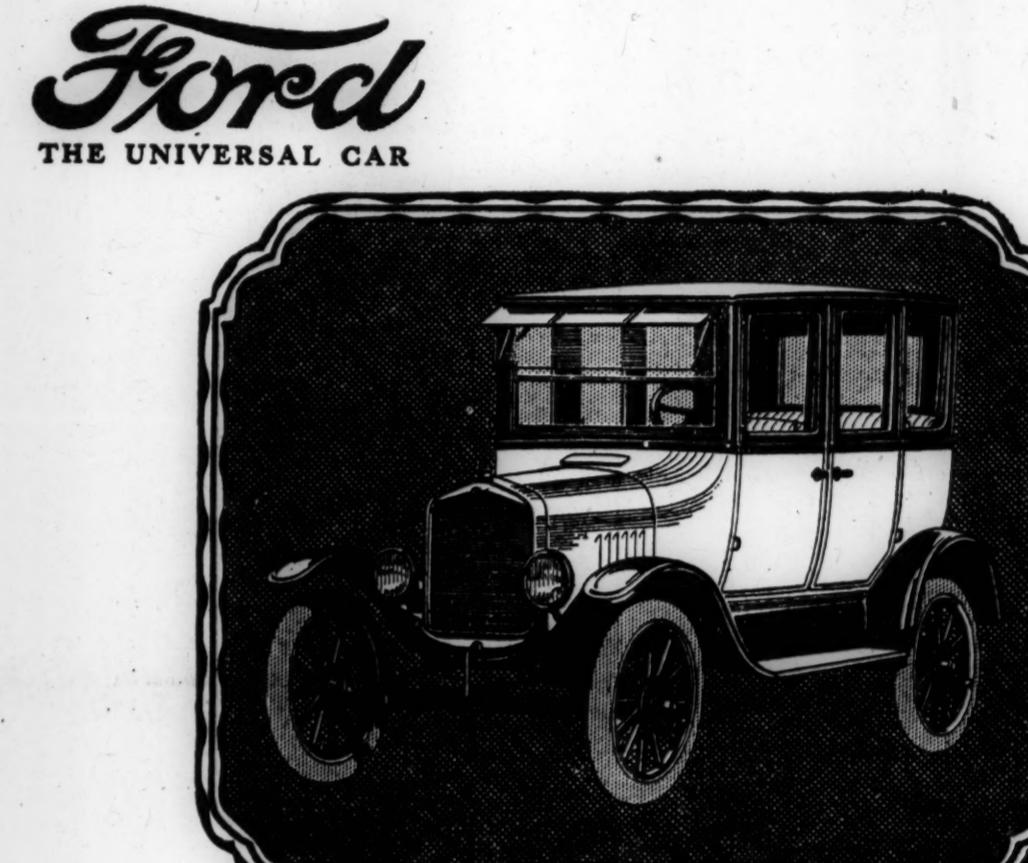
Mesdames or Dear Mesdames in the salutation of a letter?

Mr. Jones begs to return Mrs. Smith's book with thanks.

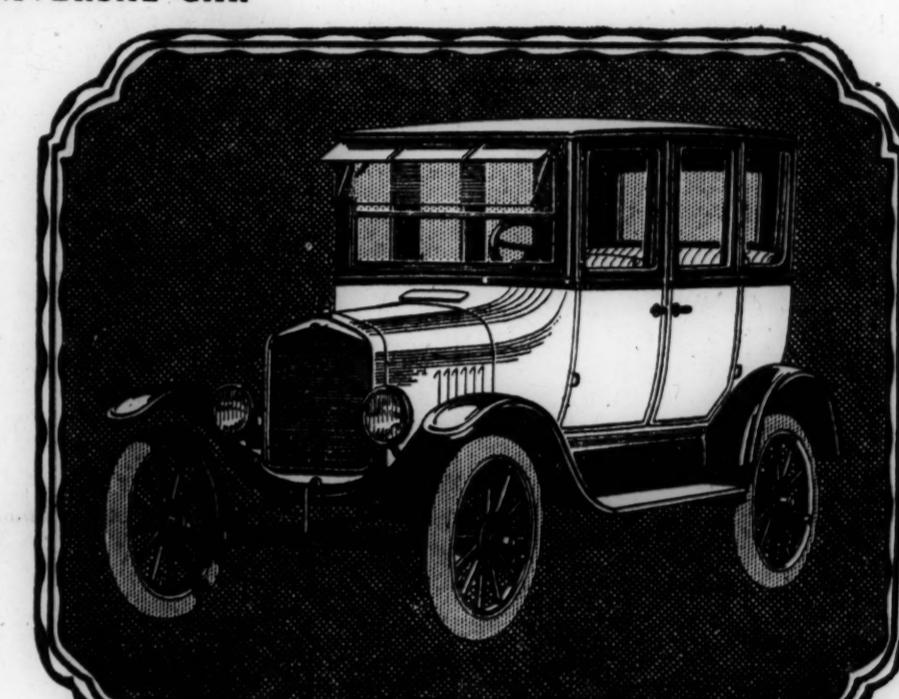
At the close of letter to a Congressman is "Yours very truly" preferable to "Yours truly"?

"I beg to humor George, my obedient servant?"

Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library staff is chairman of the extension service committee. George Winship Lee, Librarian for Stone & Webster, is leading the work in the present instance. The aim of the extension committee is to establish sponsorship for centralizing information, and to develop resources in connection with library service. Although comparatively new, it has performed a valuable work.



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## FARE RISE ISSUE DRAWS PROTESTS

Mr. Luitwieler, However, Favors Increase in 12-Trip Commutation Tickets

Protests against the proposed increase in 12-trip commutation tickets, the regular monthly business ticket, and the students' monthly five-day tickets by 20 per cent by the New Haven, the Boston & Maine, and the Boston & Albany railroads still continue to come into the office of the Department of Public Utilities in the State House, but today's mail brought in the first favorable mention of the plan of the roads to boost their incomes at the probable expense of the amount of business they are doing.

C. S. Luitwieler, treasurer of the American Stay Company, East Boston, came to the rescue of the railroads and wrote to the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities that he believed the increase asked by the railroads is necessary because of the heavy expense to which they have been put through the increases in the wages they have been obliged to pay their employees as a result of the war-time Adamson law.

The General Electric Company of Pittsburg asked the commissioners to be notified of the dates of the public hearings on the proposed rises in monthly ticket costs. The company said that 275 of their employees will be affected adversely by any rise in regular railroad fares because that number is compelled to use the railroads every day riding to and from their work. The company said that its employees desired to know when the hearings should be held as they plan to send representatives to Boston to enter formal protest against the granting of the petitions.

Others protesting against the granting of the petitions of the three railroad companies and asking to be notified when the hearings are to be held are the Sharon Improvement Association and residents of Billerica and Salem.

It is known at the State House that public interest in the proposed addition to the cost of living through railroad fares being raised by 20 per cent is growing rather than receding or standing still. Several communities whose citizens will be affected by any change in railroad rates are to send their solicitors, while some private corporations will likely be represented by able counsel to plead the cause of the people.

How the railroads can expect to maintain their present patronage men and women studying the problem fail to see. The number of persons who declare they will use their automobiles, buy new machines or even patronize in many instances the street cars are increasing all the time. The department realized that there is no apathy on the part of the people in this question as the private letters indicate, as well as the personal protests which are daily voiced in the State House, as well as all over the affected part of the State.

### CITY COUNCIL BACKS MAYOR'S PROTEST AGAINST FARE BOOST

A resolution, proposed by Mayor Curley, requesting that the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts deny the recent request of the railroads for a 20 per cent increase in the commutation and 12-mile ticket rates, was unanimously favored by the Boston City Council, in a special meeting.

Mayor Curley pointed out that such an increase in rates would react on more than 100,000 persons who are employed or do their shopping in Boston. In his message to the Council, accompanying the resolution, the Mayor stated that undoubtedly the steam railroads could present an excellent case in favor of approval by the Public Utilities Commission of the proposed increase.

In his opinion the modest request presented in this case is but a wedge for the foisting ultimately upon the New England states of a project for state aid to steam railroads operating in New England, in the same manner that municipal and town aid was furnished the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company when the normal procedure should have been the bankruptcy court.

### VERMONT SEEKS MORE PUBLICITY

Attractions to be Advertised in Campaign Opening in Waltham

A national campaign to advertise the attractions which Vermont holds in store for the "outlander" opens tonight in Waltham with a meeting in the Junior High School at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Vermont Association of Waltham. A five-reel motion picture, "The Green Mountains and Valleys of Vermont," and an address by John Barrett, a native Vermonter and distinguished diplomat active in the promotion of pan-Americanism, "What New England and Vermont Offers the Outside World," are features of the program.

The motion picture is the first installment of a series depicting the year-round beauties of the State to be prepared and shown "wherever the Green Mountain Boys congregate," R. H. Derrah, producer, and publicity manager of the Hotel Association of Vermont, announced today.

In the picture tonight, a well-known Vermonter makes in imaginary pilgrimage through the State as he has seen it from his childhood until today. Once again he peers into the little one-room schoolhouse on the hill. He sees the farmers driving into town on Saturday night and to church in the old-fashioned wagons and ox carts, and in his travels before arriving at the State's famous historic and scenic spots.

The same program will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the school children.

## Lines Which Are Causing Merger Debate

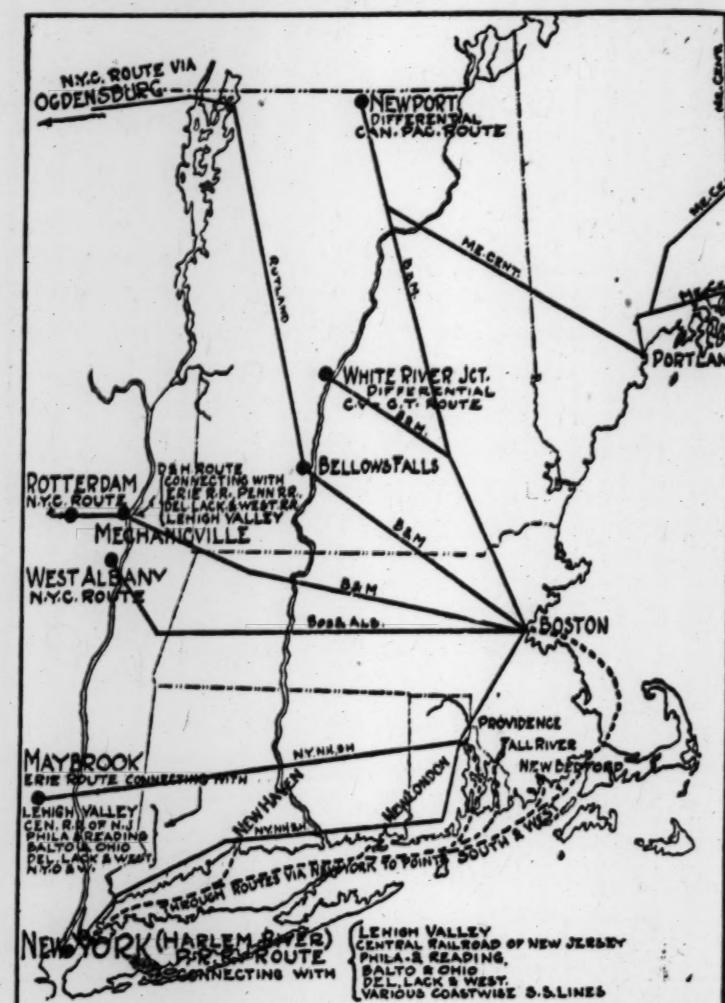


Chart Shows New England Railroads and Their Connections With Trunk Roads

### TESTIMONY FAVORS ONE RAIL SYSTEM FOR NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

roads into one system, operated at home. The 7,500,000 New England people are dependent on these roads, he said, which in their interest should be managed by New England men with New England capital, which would prove more sympathetic to local interests. With this brief introduction he presented to the commissioners the report of the Joint New England Railroad Committee (the so-called "Storrow Report"), in which he pointed out, a home railroad system is favored.

#### Argументы Will Aid

Governor Flynn of Rhode Island said he came to interpret the will of the people of his state, which was emphatically in favor of a unified New England rail system. He excused himself from agreeing with the financial provisions of the Storrow report, but as far as consolidation went, supported heartily all it said.

The position of those favoring consolidation with outside trunk lines was then presented by Governor Brown. Good transportation, he declared could only be obtained if New England roads were on a sound financial basis. Both the larger New England roads must be classed as weak, he said, and he could not see that joining them together would strengthen them. State aid was required to put such a composite on its feet, and he was prepared to say emphatically that so far as New Hampshire was concerned an act to finance such a proposition would probably not pass. He feared that a unified New England system would mean increased rates. Referring to the Boston & Albany Railroad, he said that its experience under the operation of the New York Central had led him to believe that outside control was not necessarily harmful to home interests.

Taking sharp issue with Governor Brown, Governor Templeton of Connecticut declared New England had the intelligence and money to run its own roads, and that he favored its taking care of itself. If the railroads could not win out themselves, he declared, New England manufacturers would assist them. He wanted his own State to know that he was today in Boston "fighting for Connecticut and New England."

#### Manufacturers Testify

Following the introductory statements of the governors, the federal commissioners began taking the testimony of New England business organizations upon the proposed plans of consolidation. The resolution of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut favoring New England consolidation was first received, offered by E. O. Goss, Waterbury manufacturer. His organization, he said, represented 8000 manufacturers, the vote in favor of the Storrow committee's finding was practically unanimous. A like resolution from the Hartford Chamber of Commerce was read into the record by W. S. Conning, its representative.

Two other reports from Connecticut business associations, each favoring the plan of a New England rail grouping, followed, the first from the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, the second from the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association. In presenting the latter report, Alpheus Winter said his association did not like the thought of having the railroads on which they were dependent controlled from the outside. As far as he could make out, the trunk lines themselves opposed taking over New England roads, and he felt the New York, New Haven & Hartford road

was the best road to take.

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stallment of a series depicting the year-round beauties of the State to be prepared and shown "wherever the Green Mountain Boys congregate," R. H. Derrah, producer, and publicity manager of the Hotel Association of Vermont, announced today.

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Arguments for a New England rail system center round local "patriotism" and the thought that outside control would be less considerate of local interests than home management. For example, if the New York Central should take the Boston & Maine, it is argued that Canadian gateways to Chicago, at White River Junction and Newport, Vt., would be neglected for the Albany route. The privilege to give or withhold freight from competitive trunk lines has proved a powerful

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weapons for New England roads in the past, it is pointed out.

On the other hand, the "financial argument" is offered for trunk line consolidation with management outside New England. The Government offers assistance to financially weak roads by annexation to strong roads, it is declared. By reason of additional operating costs, New England roads will always be burdened, it is argued. If the Government is willing to distribute the burden through financial strong trunk lines—the excess burden of motor truck competition in the contested territory, the excess burden of terminal costs, switching charges, fuel charges and short hauls—New England cannot in the long run afford to decline the offer in justice to its industries, maintain proponents of the outsider merger plan.

The Boston hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission follows one in Washington, and is designed to let all state their arguments for or against rehabilitation plans. In the report of the Joint New England Railroad Committee ("Storrow Report"), 24 members favored New England consolidation, while six (the New Hampshire members) favored junction with outside trunk lines.

**BANKER PLEDGES BUCKET-SHOP WAR**

(Continued from Page 1)

business intelligence and experience and follow it.

If any changes are to be made in the Federal Reserve system, they should be made by practical bankers. Nothing could be more emphatically the business of bankers than whatever concerns the safe and sane conduct of this great banking system of the country, on whose proper functioning depends the operation of American industry and commerce, of production and distribution, which are the terms of our prosperity.

The New York Stock Exchange has inaugurated a campaign to "fight the abuse and lies which daily are hurled at us," Seymour L. Cromwell, president of that institution, declared today in a speech before the clearing house section of the association. He added: The stock exchange will continue to fight bucket shops, and it will fight those affiliated with bucket shops who seek to make money out of the power of the public to buy and sell. The stock exchange will not do everything, but it will do everything it can to protect the public.

**Rabbit-Rousing Attacks**

The State of New York has in its Legislature men of the highest type and in its other public offices men equally impeccable. It is not political parties with which I quarrel, but political parties and those hangers-on of politics who are mixed up with politics and interfere with law enforcement. The public official who is spineless and afraid to enforce the law usually is the one who makes gratuitous, purposeless, and rabble-rousing attacks on decent men and decent institutions.

Public officials should know that crooks take on the protective coloration of the honest business man, and instead of realizing this fact and realizing that crooks are crooks and merely business is attacked the puppets, in the magazines, in the public prints.

Part of the trouble today is the indifference of the American citizen to political matters. He takes little interest in the election or selection of his lawmakers or of his public officials. He does not follow their records in office, and, if he votes at all, he votes negligently and with his eyes shut. The public official who is spineless and afraid to enforce the law usually is the one who makes gratuitous, purposeless, and rabble-rousing attacks on decent men and decent institutions.

The stock exchange is an ally of law enforcement. It is seldom, however, in recent years, that the stock exchange has been called upon or even permitted to co-operate with law enforcement officers.

In the 30-year-old fight which the stock exchange waged against the bucket shops its chief obstacles have been the inertness and lack of co-operation of many of the officials.

The stock exchange destroyed through its own efforts the old "clean sheet" bucket shop, and it is bending all its energy toward ending the operations of the new type of swindle. This new bucket shop is a more sinister affair than the old, not only because it steals the people's money, but because it is supported by men whose position in the community has the appearance of being free from any taint or connection with stock exchange officials.

Legislation which has been proposed in recent years has been aimed not at the bucket shops or stock swindlers.

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matters. He takes little interest in the election or selection of his lawmakers or of his public officials. He does not follow their records in office, and, if he votes at all, he votes negligently and with his eyes shut. The public official who is spineless and afraid to enforce the law usually is the one who makes gratuitous, purposeless, and rabble-rousing attacks on decent men and decent institutions.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Classical Opera in Elementary School Successfully Done

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

London, England

Special Correspondence

A COMMENDABLE use of opera in schools has been applied by C. T. Smith, the head-teacher of the Robert Montefiore Elementary School, a school for working class children in Whitechapel, the Ghetto of London. It is a synthesis of not only all the arts, but of all life and study, he says, and in a production of Mozart's, "The Magic Flute," by the boys of his school he has put his theories into practice. The choice of this work was more or less fortuitous, but the result was one that amply justified it.

Boys of from 12 to 14 years of age filled all the roles and the most striking fact was that not one of these boys had a voice of more than ordinary quality nor had any of them any remarkable histrionic gifts. One or two notes in such a part as that of the Queen of the Night had to be altered, but the melody was less changed than one sometimes hears it in the opera house. The choruses, too, had to be adapted to boys' voices, but this was not a difficult matter to a capable musician.

Except for one item of stage property, the serpent, which was hired to save time, the stage, the properties and fittings and the dresses were made by the boys, assisted by the staff of the school. This involved a number of things that come within the curriculum and very little out of it, and had the great advantage of making each subject matter of living interest. Mensuration and geometry as well as carpentry were demanded for making the stage its proper size and slope; brush work and design for the scenery and properties. Egyptian civilization was made the subject for the history classes for some months before the performances took place, and enthusiasm was raised to such a pitch that one practical boy on his own initiative made several trips to the British Museum, which is some miles away, and so got excellent designs for a chair and other properties made in the school workrooms.

## Full Co-operation

Similar care was taken by the masters that all details of both scenery and action should be exact, and, while the smallness of the stage prevented any very serious attempt at realism, there was just enough of it to arouse the imagination. Correlated with the study of Egyptian civilization was that of the history and meaning of Freemasonry which helped to make the significance of the opera clear to performers and listeners.

One of the greatest difficulties was that in choosing boys to fill the heavier roles, such as Pamina, one end of the scale, and Sarastro at the other, but here again suggestion rather than realism was applied. A boy with a fairly heavy type of voice, who entered into the spirit of the part, made Sarastro something very vital, while a wise restraint was shown in not providing him or his priest with beards. They were boys acting the parts, and acting them with vivacity and a keen appreciation of the characters of the parts, and no make-up could turn them into anything else. Papageno, the bird man, is a part to delight any boy of spirit, and in this case exactly the right boy was found, possessing a voice that stood the strain without showing it, and who evidently was enjoying himself in amusing his audience. Tamo also is a part well within the range of a boy's voice and capabilities though of a more serious type.

## Casting the Opera

For vocal reasons the two trios, the attendants of the Queen of Night and the Genii of the Temple, were doubled, and consequently most effective. Perhaps one reason for this is that the parts were originally intended for boys and only by the exigencies of stage life have become associated with women. Even with all the doubling possible, and allowing every boy to sing on every possible occasion, one of the most onerous tasks the stage manager and his assistants had to perform was to prevent the chorus from giving vent to their musical feelings by joining in the solos. Four performances in the school, and one, as an illustration to notes on the subject by the headmaster, at the Royal College of Music, were given, and before they had finished, the idea of giving Gluck's "Orpheus" next year was mooted, taken up enthusiastically by school and staff, and planned. In this the girls' departments will also take part.

One must not neglect to mention the printed programs, which served also as tickets of admission, and were models of their kind. Not only did they contain an excellent "Story of the Play," but notes as to its production and the relation of that production to the school work generally, a brief biographical note about the composer, with the pronunciation of names and titles, and a most persuasive request to parents to take an interest in the work their children are doing. And it cannot be said too strongly that such work is of a nature that school children of all classes and nations can do, and will delight in the opportunity of doing, under the tactful guidance of their teachers.

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## Oldest Elementary School Building in Lancashire, Now Cowshed and Stable

London, England

Special Correspondence

ALTHOUGH the first school in Lancashire was founded in Lancaster early in the thirteenth century, the most ancient elementary school building in Lancashire standing today is to be found in School Lane, Woolton, near Liverpool. The founder of this little school is unknown, and the earliest record is in 1597, when an ancient document was signed by a man afterward styling himself "schoolmaster of Wolveton," as the place was then called, it is supposed, on account of the number of wolves to be found at that time in the adjacent woods.

In 1606 money was left to provide a schoolmaster and in 1621 it was

further endowed. In 1625 a commission composed of bishops and others was held to inquire into the misappropriation of funds for the school intrusted to an unworthy steward who, when asked to give an account of his stewardship, failed to do so satisfactorily, or "with profit," and was ordered to repay the whole amount and in addition £15 toward the upkeep for three years.

Built of massive sandstone blocks, the old schoolhouse stands alone, some way apart from the dwellings, and is entered from a field. At each end is a Gothic window. It has undergone much alteration during the intervening years and the old schoolroom is now divided into two parts, used as a cowshed and stable, respectively, and both the doors are modern.

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## A Protest by a Chinese Student

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

ONE of the biggest problems the foreign student in the United States has to contend with is his relations with his American friends. He realizes that his stay, if it is to be successful, must consist, not only of the acquisition of knowledge, but of new impressions of life and customs of the country.

To get this contact, he is mainly dependent on the church and his college. The church endeavors to have him attend its services, its socials, and other activities that are open to members. His college provides him with a large campus in which to range at his free will among the hundreds of his ilk who have come hither for the same purpose of acquiring knowledge.

These are the chief avenues by which the foreign student gains his impressions. Are they worth while avenues? Do they reflect the true American character upon the foreign student? Do they breathe the heart of Christian culture?

I was more than casually interested in finding out the answers to these questions. I wanted to know what the foreign student thought of Americans after a four-year domicile in a college community. As his contacts are mainly with young people, his impressions may not be characteristic

of the Nation as a whole, but they reflect undoubtedly the young people's attitude.

One student said that after seeing how he was treated in the barber shops, the street cars, and the restaurants, he decided that America was not the ideal spot to gain worth while impressions. But that is not so bad, he confided, as to be invited to church services and then being left in a state of embarrassment.

You would respond to an invitation he said, in the belief that it would certainly help to cure the blues. You perhaps know that most of us have to struggle with loneliness. To be away from home for years on a stretch without the fireside chat and the home circle is a trying ordeal. So you lie to the church social and you are thrilled to see such a merry throng of young people. But it won't take you long to see that in this spot you are lonelier than if you are in your own room. Every person has a partner or is associated in a group. You sit alone, no one wanting to talk to you. A fellow opposite may notice you so lonely that compassion enters his heart and he approaches you and shakes your hand. When he is through, he returns to his group and you are there alone. That's one reason, my friend said, why his fellow students never cared to attend the so-called church social. They prefer to

remain in their rooms, all shut up, rather than undergo the uncomfortable feeling in the company of the social people.

Of course, this impression is concerned merely with group gatherings. But in instances with personal invitations have been extended, the case is different. There is no occasion for embarrassment, for feeling out of sorts. Your host is eager in every way to entertain you, to make you feel at home. It seems as if she just understands your problem and endevors in every way to make you forget it. This is the contact that builds up what the other tears down, that elevates, that inspires.

But unfortunately, it is far from being representative. The foreign student knows that this is specially prepared for him while the other reveals the true state of the relation.

The Chinese student is unlike other foreign students in the matter of feminine companionship. While other foreigners miss their girl friends, the Chinese student is not thus indisposed. This is due largely to the custom in China where mingling of the sexes is not lavishly popular. Unless the student is discriminated, crude and raw, with any polish, is still noticeable in

college communities. A foreigner was talking to one of his classmates when a girl approached with some tickets to see the theater.

The ticket were with a social for members of the class.

"Won't you buy a ticket?" the girl asked of his American friend.

After having sold her ticket, the girl turned away without giving the foreigner a chance to say whether he wanted one or not.

The same foreign student was pugnacious two hours after by another girl student who was soliciting subscriptions for a new campus building. Did he refuse? He didn't, but the incidents following so closely upon each other made a deep impression upon him.

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Cape Town, South Africa

Special Correspondence

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SIXTY-FOUR PRO  
GOLFERS MEETING

Eugene Sarazen Is Defending  
His Title on Links of the  
Pelham Country Club

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL  
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(Results at end of first 18 holes)  
George, Peper, 1 up; Peper, 2 up  
John, Oberholzer, High Point, N. J.  
R. J. Cruckshank, Shackamaxon, N. J.  
1 up on William, Leach, Overbrook, Pa.  
Frank Collett, Pa., 2 up on James Edmonson, 1 up  
Charles, Hoffner, Philmont, Pa., 2 up  
on Ray, Derr, Glenridge, N. Y.  
William, MacFarlane, Oakridge, N. Y.  
1 up on George, Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.  
John, Stell, Hartford, Conn., 4 up on  
Harry, Ellis, Lowell, Mass.  
John, Miller, Glenview, Ill., 9 up on  
Bert, Ladd, Waycross, Mass.  
J. M. Barnes, Pelham, N. Y., 7 up on  
George, Dernbach, Agawam, R. I.  
K. W. Sweetser, Phillips, 1 up on Carl  
Rocco, Cleveland, Ohio.  
John, Cowan, Watertown, Mass., 7 up on  
H. Meyerling, Smith Bend, Ind.  
H. H. Miller, Peoria, Ill., 3 up on  
Alex, Ellis, Lowell, Mass.  
C. J. Walker, Englewood, N. J., 1 up on  
William, Maguire, Houston, Tex.  
Nicholas, Demane, Great Neck, N. Y., all  
even.  
Alexander, Campbell, Cincinnati, all  
even.  
William, Klein, Garden City, N. Y., 2 up on  
C. H. Miller, Oakdale, N. Y.  
Eugene, Sarazen, Braliff Manor, N.  
Y., 5 up on Lloyd, Gullickson, Columbus, Ohio.  
S. M. Miller, Orange Park, Fla., 3 up on  
James, Carpenter, Lake Blue, Ill.  
Fred, McLeod, Washington, D. C., 1 up on  
W. H. Cox, New York.  
A. C. Hagen, New York, and  
George, Griffin, Cleveland, Pa., all even.  
Clarence, Hackney, Atlantic City, N. J.,  
and George, Thompson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,  
all even.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Sept. 24 (Special)—The last big event of the season for the professional golf players, the annual championship at match play of the Professional Golfers Association, was staged on the course of the Pelham Country Club, beginning this morning, when 54 of the leading players teed up for a series of 36-hole matches, to determine the champion at match play.

When the starting time came two of the seeded players—M. J. Brady of Birmingham, Minn., and Joe Hutchison of Chicago, the two players who had been placed in the first quarter—failed to report, and R. J. Cruckshank of Atlanta in the open championship, but who failed to qualify for the professional, and John Marston of Hollywood, N. J., were given their places. Of the two other minor substitutions were made.

Eugene Sarazen, winner last year, and W. C. Hagen, the runner-up, are in opposite halves, but neither will have an easy path to the final round.

The sixteen starters—J. R. Cruckshank, Shackamaxon and John Forrester of Hollywood; second quarter, J. M. Barnes, the home club professional, and Sarazen, now at Braliff Lodge; third quarter, Frederick McLeod of Chevy Chase, Washington, and W. H. Cox, New York; fourth quarter, J. W. Kirk, King of the Rockies, now living in New York, and George McLean of Grass Sprawl, Bronxville, N. Y.

The starting time was delayed an hour, prolonging the morning round play and giving the greens a chance to dry out.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN  
PARIS TRACK MEET

PARIS, France, Sept. 24—English women yesterday in Pershing Stadium defeated French women in a series of athletic events. The visitors scored 60 points against 37 for the local athletes. A French girl, Miss V. G. Morris, broke the world's record for the 200 meters dash.

Miss Palmer, England, lowered the woman's record for the 250-meter dash, covering the distance in 35.4-5s. Miss Thompson, England, equalled the record for 100 yards in 11.3-5s.

The English women won the hurdles, the high jump, the 250 meters, and the relay race, while the French women were victorious only in throwing the javelin and the weight event.

## British Golf Notes

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase which is one of the two principal golf handicap events of the year, and which was inaugurated, as its title implies, in 1887, was won this year over the St. Andrews old club by H. G. Hutchison (handicap 5) who beat H. G. Curran (handicap 6) by 4 and 2. The match was another example of good putting pulling off the game.

The western professional championship which was inaugurated last year, the holder being R. A. Whitcomb, was won this year at Broadstone, Dorset, by C. H. Reith with a score of 147.

The Midlanders professional championship was won by E. G. B. Buntingham by 2 to 1. P. H. H. of Kingsthorne after a tie with G. R. Buckle with the fine scores of 138. In this tournament a remarkable performance was achieved by Hanton. His first round of 65 broke the record of the course by three strokes, and he did the first nine holes in 28 strokes, eight's a piece. He only had one hole in the tournament but inadvertently his marker gave him 4 instead of a 3 at the tenth hole and the mistake was not discovered till the card had irreversibly been handed in.

On Oct. 13, a novel match is to be played at Woking between two teams, one of which will be composed of amateurs who played golf in the old guttle ball days, and the other of those who took to the game in the days of the rubber ball. No previous practice is allowed to either side. The older players who are called the "Hasbeens" consist of H. H. Hilton (captain), E. M. Smith, Bernard Darwin, Maj. C. Hutchinson, Angus, Hardinge, Robert, and E. E. Taylor, C. H. Hermann, Noel Layton, W. A. Murray, W. A. Powell, and T. A. Torrance. The younger team, the "Neverwavers," are: C. J. H. Tolley, R. H. Wethered, E. W. E. Holderness, C. C. Bristow, Ewan Campbell, Bernard, Drew, Captain, and R. G. O. L. Murray, E. F. Stoney, A. G. Bowen, and T. C. Bowen. The match is merely for the interest of the thing and is not designed to advocate a return to the guttle ball.

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Miss Collett Wins  
Canadian Title

Defeats Mrs. Gavin of England,  
2 and 1, in Final

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 24 (Special)—Miss Glenn Collett of Providence, R. I., is today the Canadian woman amateur golf champion, and emblematic of the title, she received the Royal Canadian Golf Association gold medal and the custody of the Duchess of Connaught Gold Cup and the shield presented by the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union.

Miss W. A. Gavin of England, whom Miss Collett defeated in the final for the title at the Mt. Bruno Club, Saturday, by 2 and 1, received the C. L. G. U. Silver Cup, and the two semifinalists, Miss A. W. Stirling of the United States and Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton, received prizes presented by the R. C. G. A.

On the final hole it was a stymie that decided the title. Marston was with his tee shot, lying 10 feet from the pin. Sweetser was in the rough to the right.

At the end of the morning round the English woman was 2 up, and while Miss Collett managed to square the match twice during the afternoon round, she was never in front in the last half until the stymie.

Miss Collett almost always outdrove her opponent, averaging 50 yards better, but this advantage was lost by getting into continual difficulty and through Mrs. Gavin's brilliant approach shots. While always playing the odd, the loser was generally up to the green and the gallery, which was far by the steeper. Only four times in the afternoon round did the loser make errors, but each one cost a hole.

The match, with the exception of Miss Collett's recoveries and Mrs. Gavin's approaches, was not productive of good play, but that was missing in this respect was more than made up by the closely contested nature of the play, and the gallery, which was very large, was kept on edge throughout.

Miss Collett won the opening hole in the morning and held the lead when the second was halved, but Mrs. Gavin regularly went into the lead only to have her opponent square the match on the following hole and they were all square at the turn, both going out on the approximate 45s. The next洞 was a stymie, and then with a birdie 2 Marston had the lead with a birdie 2 on the tenth and the next seven were halved. At times both players seemed to be in positions to win a hole, but a brilliant recovery, approach or putt changed the result. At the eighteenth Mrs. Gavin was on 2 and sank her second putt, while Miss Collett was just short of the green with her second and missed a 12-foot putt for a half and Mrs. Gavin was 2 up at lunch time. The cards:

Miss Collett, out, 5 6 4 6 5 5 3 6—45  
Miss, Gavin, out, 5 6 5 6 4 4 4 5—45  
Miss Collett, in, 3 5 6 5 5 4 4 5—45  
Miss, Gavin, in, 3 5 6 5 5 4 4 5—45

Miss Collett reduced the lead on the nineteenth hole, but the next two were halved. Mrs. Gavin increased her margin at the twenty-third, but at the twenty-fourth she lost the hole, missing a very short putt. Miss Collett drove into a trap on the next hole, and when she took out her stroke to reach the green, Marston had the lead with a birdie 2 on the twenty-sixth. Mrs. Gavin took two strokes to get out of a trap and she lost the next hole also by missing a very short putt for a half. This squared the match, the first two holes of the home-and-away journey were halved, but the third was a stymie, and then with a birdie 2 again when her opponent drove into a trap and failed to sink a long putt.

The advantage was short-lived, however, for on the thirty-first Miss Collett pitched to within 3 feet of the hole and sank her first putt, while Mrs. Gavin took a two. This again squared the match, and there was no change during the next two holes.

On the thirty-fourth, Mrs. Gavin attempted to take the short way over the corner, but found a trap on the fairway and another in front of the green. Miss Collett was on in 2 and easily won the hole, and then with a birdie 2 on the eighth hole in the morning round. On the thirty-fifth Mrs. Gavin's drive was good, and her second, after just reaching the edge of the green, rolled back into a bunker. She was too strong playing out and her third overruled her second into the rough on the other side. Miss Collett was on in rough close by with her third, but her ball was playable, while that of Mrs. Gavin was unplayable, and she was forced to concede the hole and the match. The new champion will be the honor guest at a dinner at his home club, the Merion Cricket Club, Thursday night.

Marston's victory gave Philadelphia's third national amateur champion in a week. The others are W. T. Tilden 2d in tennis and W. B. G. Gilmore in rowing.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF  
CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

M. R. Marston, Philadelphia, defeated J. W. Sweetser, New York, 1 up (35 1/2)

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Miss Collett reduced the lead on the nineteenth hole, but the next two were halved. Mrs. Gavin increased her margin at the twenty-third, but at the twenty-fourth she lost the hole, missing a very short putt. Miss Collett drove into a trap on the next hole, and when she took out her stroke to reach the green, Marston had the lead with a birdie 2 on the twenty-sixth. Mrs. Gavin took two strokes to get out of a trap and she lost the next hole also by missing a very short putt for a half. This squared the match, the first two holes of the home-and-away journey were halved, but the third was a stymie, and then with a birdie 2 again when her opponent drove into a trap and failed to sink a long putt.

The advantage was short-lived, however, for on the thirty-first Miss Collett pitched to within 3 feet of the hole and sank her first putt, while Mrs. Gavin took a two. This again squared the match, and there was no change during the next two holes.

On the thirty-fourth, Mrs. Gavin attempted to take the short way over the corner, but found a trap on the fairway and another in front of the green. Miss Collett was on in 2 and easily won the hole, and then with a birdie 2 on the eighth hole in the morning round. On the thirty-fifth Mrs. Gavin's drive was good, and her second, after just reaching the edge of the green, rolled back into a bunker. She was too strong playing out and her third overruled her second into the rough on the other side. Miss Collett was on in rough close by with her third, but her ball was playable, while that of Mrs. Gavin was unplayable, and she was forced to concede the hole and the match. The new champion will be the honor guest at a dinner at his home club, the Merion Cricket Club, Thursday night.

Marston's victory gave Philadelphia's third national amateur champion in a week. The others are W. T. Tilden 2d in tennis and W. B. G. Gilmore in rowing.

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## PROSPECTS FAIR FOR OHIO STATE

Coach Wilce Has Few Veterans on Football Squad—Hard Schedule to Face

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24 (Special)—When the Ohio State University 1923 football team goes on the field for the first game of its schedule, Oct. 6, it will make quite a different appearance than in previous years. The buckeyes are to wear scarlet headguards, and to make the color scheme entirely of scarlet and gray, the pants are to be gray.

Although Ohio State this year will have 18 letter men in its football personnel, the team faces only "somewhat better chances than it did last year at this time," in the words of Dr. J. W. Wilce, Buckeye football coach.

There will be few individual stars in the make-up of the Buckeye team. The best known men to report are H. H. Workman '24 and Oliver Klee '23. Workman is well known for his prowess on the field in forward passing, while Klee is a great one-hitter. Both are the only seniors gone last year who ran the whole length of the field from kick-off for the touchdown that won the game.

There will be a heavy line averaging about 200 pounds while the backfield will be about medium weight. There are four men with good records of landing in similar positions on the line, weighing well over 200. The team, with the material on hand, will probably present a varied attack, all is Coach Wilce's custom, with plenty of chance for open-field work.

The effectiveness of the team will depend upon 11 men working in co-operation and not upon the efforts of any one man. In the first few days of practice the men were run through more scrimmages and hard drill than was done the first two weeks of any previous season. To bolster up the line of experience men, the coaches there is the right of the freshman stars to stand off the first day. Dr. Wilce now has seven complete teams in the field playing against one another.

The most apparent weakness of the team is in the ends. There are three letter men back for this position. J. B. Wilson '24, the find of the 1922 season, who along with A. R. Floretti '23 and H. W. Schwelbinger '25 carried the flank position last year. B. H. Schulist '25 also reported for action. From the freshman stars H. B. Cunningham '26, C. E. Southern '26 and R. S. Selfell '26 are looked upon as excellent prospects, but still have their ability to prove.

The center position should be well taken care of between L. R. Walther '24, formerly on the Purdue University eleven, and R. S. Watt '25. If Walther makes good immediately, it will be the coaches' great desire to keep him.

One of the hardest struggles for a position will be made at guard, where the hardest and least appreciated work is done. T. N. Long '24, called by many the most powerful man in the conference, and E. E. '24, captain of the university wrestling team, are the natural choices for the place. Both men are over six feet in height. But with all of this they will have to play fine football to beat out R. J. Kutler '23 and W. F. Pothoff '24. M. D. Hollingshead '24, will also be reckoned with for this position.

Capt. B. E. Petcock '24 will play one tackle position, who with F. D. Young '24 should make a fine combination, although Young has not played any football since 1921. Harold Wasson '24 is desirous of a chance, while R. J. Oberlin '24 is not to be passed over lightly. N. H. Dunlap '24 and J. H. Nichols '25 are two other potential candidates for tackles.

The problem in the backfield is at quarterback. L. E. Judy '25 is the regular man back, but several other men will give him competition for this place. D. C. Morris '23, more likely candidate, will be out for a time, but R. J. Marts '24 and R. L. Brascar '25 are left along with J. M. Wistern '26, freshman star last year. There is a possibility of Klee calling signals, although he played halfback last year.

The halfbacks include Workman, with the two newest additions, Klee and Klee. If he is not selected to call the signals. These two men are the main points of interest because they have already proven their ability. However, there is R. E. Dobelet '26, C. E. Southern '26 and H. W. Wender '26, last year's freshman stars who must be accounted for. A. V. McNamee '26, regular last year, is back in uniform.

Three good men reported out for fullback, C. F. Honaker '24 and R. L. Hamilton '25, both veteran men, and H. R. Carlson '26 will be the supporters of this position.

The soleotide that the Buckeyes have to go through is the hardest that the team has had since 1912. There is a game every week, including one with Colgate. The 1923 schedule follows:

Oct. 6—Ohio Wesleyan University; 13—Colgate University; 20—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 27—University of Iowa.

Nov. 3—Dennison University; 10—Purdue University at Lafayette; 17—University of Illinois.

FENWAY PARK  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at Wright & Ditson, Phone Main 1278.  
Today, Two Games, Starting at 1:30

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Cosmopolitan Book Store.... 3294 Mission St.  
Miss C. A. Bates.... 159 Haight St.  
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The Emporium

## EAST DESERVING OF ITS VICTORY

West Loses Grand Finale of 1923 Tennis Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The question of supremacy in tennis between the players of the east and the west was conclusively settled on Saturday, when the representatives of each section met in the final matches of the 1923 season on the stadium courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, and the east won four singles matches in a row, but lost the fifth match, a doubles contest between W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin and R. N. Williams and 21 and W. M. Washburn.

But, although the result was one-sided, every match was extremely close, no less than seven of the 12 sets being carried to extra games. This was especially noticeable in the match between the leading contestants, W. T. Tilden, 21, United States champion, and his close competitor, W. M. Johnston, world's champion, in which the score was 8-6, 7-5.

Johnston showed great improvement over his exhibition in the final of the championship, and only by playing his best tennis was the Philadelphian able to hold his own against the leading figure of the United States. The Californian had his famous back-hand stroke working in its most perfect order, and many of the shots of Tilden that were sent back as fast as they came, while the service of the world title holder was erratic and speedy in the famous match at Wimbledon.

Just as was generally expected, on the basis of past performances, the New York Giants eliminated Pittsburgh from the National League running in the final meeting of the teams for the season. Making a clean sweep of the three-game series, the champions put the Pittsburgh team in a position where it can hope for nothing better than second place, and even that is a remote possibility now with the runner-up Cincinnati Reds 30 points ahead and once more in the lead.

Managers may come and go in western baseball, but the team seems always to head in one direction when a crisis in a race is reached. And that is not upward, as the personnel of world series teams for the past decade will illustrate.

The Reds this morning are 4½ games ahead of Pittsburgh and the same distance behind New York. The Giants need to capture but three of their remaining seven games to clinch the pennant, for, in that event, the Cincinnati team might win 100 per cent ball in the game behind the titans. The Reds are keeping right at it, however, as shown by their victory in 10 innings Saturday over Brooklyn and a follow-up at the expense of the same team yesterday. In past series this season Brooklyn has been Cincinnati's sternest foe, with the best performances in the balance. P. J. Moran's players were not to be denied. They made a three-game sweep, assisted ably by Adolfo Luque, the premier pitcher of 1923, who yesterday held the Flatbush invaders to five hits and thereby turned in his twenty-second victory of the season.

Williams had an unexpectedly difficult time in disposing of R. G. Kinsey, after losing the first set, easily, and gaining, and lead in the second. Kinsey's chops now began to tell, and this combined with Williams' old fault of double-faulting to give him game after game until the score reached 5-all. Then they alternated in victory until the score reached 7-5. But Williams steadied in the final set, and though the match was closely fought in the rallies, Williams led at 3-1, and held his own on service for the balance of the match, the final score being 6-1, 7-9, 6-3.

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Williams made a gallant attempt to make the series a clean sweep for the east by winning the doubles, but the combined efforts of the California pair tipped the balance in their favor, especially in the second set, when Williams with scant help from his partner, W. M. Washburn, partially redeemed his easy defeat at Germantown at the hands of R. G. Kinsey by defeating Griffin in the fourth singles match, coming from behind after Griffin had a lead in each set, and after forcing deuce games, winning by a score of 7-5, 8-6.

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## SPANIARDS SAY FRANCE AIDS MOORS

Arms, Munitions, and Money Said to Be Supplied From Algeria and French Morocco

MADRID, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—It is declared that the Rifians are being supplied with arms, munitions and money from Algeria and the French Morocco zone. The accusation and the belief in it have produced a state of much tension between Spain and France. At the present time, France is making trouble over the working of the new commercial treaty. France would raise the coefficient on the importation of certain Spanish products, and there is a party in the Spanish State that would denounce the treaty if that is done.

**Abd el Krim Once in Spanish Service**

Spain feels that but for unreason- able French intervention this war of hers with the tribes under Abd el Krim never need have taken place. The Rifian chief used to be in the service of the Commandant-General at Melilla, and was always regarded as an excellent servant and a firm friend of Spain. But he had German friends, and France demanded that he should be deprived of his office and at the same time prevented from flying into the country—which meant that he should be imprisoned.

Spain deferred, but France insisted, and Abd el Krim, protesting bitterly, not merely against France but against Spanish inactivity, was imprisoned. He escaped once, was recaptured, had a violent scene with General Silvestre, escaped again, and went straight into the hills to organize the army that has since caused such disaster to Spain.

**Charge of French Subsidy**

Madrid newspapers state that the Spanish Government has protested to Paris against the contraband traffic in arms and munitions between Algeria and the Spanish zone. One allegation is that French paper money is circulating in enormous quantities in the Rif, and from this it is deduced that the French are subsidizing the rebels. The French semi-official answer is that ever since the French went to Oran the Rifians have gone to work in large numbers in western Algeria, and that they return with their savings to their own country.

Another charge is that the Rifians have established a kind of official representation at Omdja, on the border between French and Spanish Morocco. The French deny this. The Spaniards say there are numbers of French nationals at Axdir, the rebel headquarters, where they are co-operating with the enemy. The French answer that this is false, and insist that she has no interest in stirring up trouble in any part of Morocco.

One or two of the most responsible journals exonerate the French Government from implication. At the same time they insist that people in the French zone and Algeria are taking a direct part in the maneuvers that have been indicated. It might be mentioned that a Frenchman and his wife have just been expelled from Melilla by the Commandant-General on a charge of espionage. They have been landed at Almeria in Spain, where they are being examined.

**Russia to Have Floating Show**

LEIDEN, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Never has been received at Melsingens that the Russian Foreign Trade Commissariat has sanctioned the proposal of Northwest Russia's Chamber of Commerce for a floating industrial exhibition. Steamers will be equipped accordingly and will visit ports in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

## ITALY CHANGES NAME OF 'TYROL' AND ROUSES STORM OF PROTEST

The "Alto Adige," a Revival of Napoleonic Nomenclature, Is Decreed as Official Designation of Region

BOZEN (BOLZANO), Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Italian Government has taken a drastic step toward the forcible Italianization of the German-speaking population of the South Tyrol. The Prefect of Trent has issued a decree forbidding the use of the names "Tyrol," "South Tyrol," and "Tyrolese." No notices, advertisements, shop signs, newspapers or picture postcards are to bear these names, under penalty of sequestration and an accusation in the terms of the Italian penal code. For these historic names the new-fangled words "Alto (Upper) Adige" and "Asteino" (inhabitants of the Upper Adige) are to be used obligatorily, but in the interval while the natives are learning Italian, the German translations of these terms "Oberetsch" and "Oberetschländer" are temporarily permitted.

**Name Used 1500 Years**

This decree wounds the feelings of the people. It is pointed out that the name "Tyrol" for this district is 1500 years old. It occurs in the form "Terrioli" in the "Notitia Dignitatum," a list of officials, published during the reign of the Emperor Theodosius II in the fifth century. It is found in its modern shape in the twelfth, and has been used continuously since the thirteenth, when Dante described in the twentieth canto of the "Inferno" the frontier between Germany and Italy as drawn near "Terrioli." For four years alone, between 1810 and 1814, when the South Tyrol and the Trentino were annexed by Napoleon to the Kingdom of Italy, was the term "Department of the Alto Adige," invented by the French officials for this conquered district. The Italians 100 years later have exhausted it.

The local organ, the Tyrolier, and the local deputies have protested against this official abolition of name. The Italians were the first to complain, when the Jugoslavs insisted upon using the Slavonic equivalents for the Dalmatian coast towns of Spalato, Sebenico, and Ragusa—Split, Shibenik, and Dubrovnik. But these

## NEW ZEALAND IN SHORT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT DOES MUCH WORK

Government Hampered by Lack of Absolute Majority, but Derives Power From Dissensions of Liberals and Labor

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—It will be remembered that at the general election held in December last, Mr. W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister, who in the previous Parliament had at his disposal a majority of 10 or 12 in the House of Representatives, returned from the constituencies with only 38 seats out of a total of 80, while the Liberal Party had secured 24, and the Labor Party 18. In February, Parliament was called together for the express purpose of determining whether or not the Government could carry on with its reduced support.

The first business of this short session was the election of a Speaker, and surprise was neither felt nor expected when the Government nominated Mr. C. E. Statham, an independent Liberal, for this high office.

The appointment reduced Mr. Massey's minority to three, and was extinguished by three Liberal members, who had declared at the polls their determination to vote with the reformers rather than see a Government in office dependent upon Labor support, pledging themselves to side with Mr. Massey against any direct attack upon the existence of his Ministry.

This practically transferred the majority to the other side of the House, though the three dissenting Liberals retained their right to vote as they pleased on all questions not involving the existence of the Government.

**Reformers Profit by Disunion**

One would hesitate to constitute himself an arbiter between the Liberals and the Laborites, but it is obvious that while they maintain their present attitude toward one another the Reformers' supremacy in the new Parliament is perfectly secure. Until, that is, they have been on one or two matters of policy during the existing session, they have shown their ability to turn the hand of the Government, which has been saved from defeat only by the succor of its Liberal allies.

People in a position to judge the drift of public opinion are predicting that the next general election will bring a large accession of strength to the Labor Party. Already it stands conspicuously among the three groups in the House by virtue of its activity, and its earnestness and its average ability.

**Much Work Accomplished**

The first business session of this curiously constituted Parliament has made a reasonably long record of work attempted and work accomplished. Finance has engaged a large part of the members' attention, Mr. Massey holding the portfolio of Finance himself. With a national debt approximating £220,000,000 and a population not yet reaching 1,500,000, New Zealand cannot afford to neglect the provision of ways and means for bearing its enormous burdens.

In the year before the Empire was drawn in to the world's conflict the indebtedness of the Dominion was less than £22,000,000, the accumulation of 70 years. But Mr. Massey is by no means dismayed by the growth of the figures. During the session now closing he has obtained authority to borrow £4,000,000 for public works and £4,000,000 for advances to settlers and workers. These loans will be employed in remunerative investments as the greater part of the public debt, apart from war expenditure, has been.

Since the beginning of the war the exports and the revenue of the country have more than doubled and this year Mr. Massey is able to announce a reduction of taxation that is expected

to interfere with the songs of a people is perhaps more dangerous than to alter its laws. To do so is to run the risk of creating a new irredentism. None should know better than the Italians of the Trentino what it means to be governed by foreigners. Besides, an edict of this kind is apt to promote reprisals. Andrew Hofer's statue at Innsbruck is draped in black. At Munich the Bavarians have just refused permission to open an Italian school. These reprisals are most regrettable, for it is very desirable that Europe should have peace. Before the advent of Fascism to power the rule of Italy over the South Tyrol was mild. In this case it seems probable that they have been egged on by some local fanaticism, which, however, will be preserved in the hearts of the people, even if the Tyrolese may no longer sing their traditional songs.

**A New Irredentism**

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**The Treaty of 1864**

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mussolini is occupying Corfu and the neighboring small islands, seeks to defend himself before the tribunal of world opinion with the excuse that his action does not violate the Treaty of 1864, guaranteeing the neutrality of these islands, because Italy did not sign that treaty. But it may be argued that he has violated the neutrality of the South Tyrol. Since, therefore, it had no place in the councils of the powers at that time it was not asked to sign the treaty.

But what shall we think of such an excuse as justification for the infringement of a treaty signed by the then extant great powers? It is evident that a man who, while boasting himself as a reformer working for a better Italy, sets upon a defenseless island, bombs dismantled fort and kills innocent refugees. These refugees, moreover, are victims of the terrible retreat from Asia Minor, the Greek and the Turkish civil populations caused by the defeat of the Greek army, which, as missionary and messenger of the allied powers—Italy among them—had been sent against the Turks.

The local organ, the Tyrolier, and the local deputies have protested against this official abolition of name. The Italians were the first to complain, when the Jugoslavs insisted upon using the Slavonic equivalents for the Dalmatian coast towns of Spalato, Sebenico, and Ragusa—Split, Shibenik, and Dubrovnik. But these

## TANGANYIKA SLOW TO BE IMPROVED

Slavery Abolished in 1921, but  
Witchcraft Flourishes and Sale  
of Liquor Is Controlled

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The report for the year 1922 on Tanganyika Territory, formerly known as German East Africa, gives some idea of the difficulties which confront the administration.

**Witchcraft Prevalent**

Witchcraft, which is firmly rooted in nearly all the tribes, and an almost incredible amount of superstition born of ignorance are responsible for infanticide, which may almost be called a custom of the country. This has been made a punishable offense. Two of the tribes, the Wachagga and Waizaga, have abandoned the practice, and it is only a matter of time and education for the others to follow.

In many districts, it is stated, tribal cohesion is lacking and the chiefs have little control, added to which they have no desire to put down abuses to which they themselves are addicted. Native tribunals, however, are now being recognized and the number of cases taken before them for settlement shows a steady increase, though unremitting supervision will be necessary for a long time.

**Rock Paintings Discovered**

An interesting discovery was made in the Kondora district of a number of rock paintings similar to the bushmen's paintings which have been found in various parts of South Africa. These have not hitherto been found north of the Zambezi. Animals outlined in a red pigment are shown and are undoubtedly the work of a tribe of bushmen of which no other trace or even tradition remains.

The census of 1921 gives a population of 4,107,000 natives, 9411 Indians, 798 Goans (Portuguese Indians), 4782 Arabs, 2447 Europeans (1578 British subjects).

Slavery was abolished by law in June, 1921, and has been accepted by erstwhile slave owners philosophically and with little resentment.

The sale of fermented liquor made from the coconut palm, honey, grain, etc., is controlled in the townships, but in the districts this is practically impossible, though the chiefs are empowered to prevent young persons being supplied, and to restrict brewing bouts.

The trade of the territory in 1922 showed an excess of exports of over £50,000.

**CONFERENCE SOUGHT  
ON DRUG LIMITATION**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—An international conference to consider limitation of drug production and exportation from producing countries has been recommended by the fifth commission of the League of Nations, acting on the recommendation of the advisory committee on traffic in opium, according to a dispatch received by the State Department recently. The resolutions passed by the fifth committee called upon the Council of the League to summon two conferences—one to consider an agreement to reduce the amount of raw opium to be imported and measures to be taken by the Chinese Government to suppress the illegal production and use of opium in China, to be immediately followed by a conference to conclude an international agreement on limitation of manufactured narcotics or limitation of raw opium to be imported.

This conference, according to the resolution, would be a means of "giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America and the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the committee, has adopted to invite the governments concerned to a conference."

The Assembly also proposes for the consideration of the Council, the advisability of enlarging this conference so as to include within its scope all countries which are members of the League or parties to the convention of 1912, with a view to obtaining their adhesion to any agreements arrived at.

**Russia to Enter Leipzig Fair**

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (By Northern News Service)—The Centrosoyuz have in hand the arrangements for Russia's participation in the Leipzig Fair. The leading exhibits will be: flax, fur and hides, brushes, wooden homemade articles and carpets.

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## The Amphibious Airplane

THE problem of the municipal airport has long been a very grave one, and it has had pronounced effect both on airplane design and on the economic aspects of commercial operation. The present tendency to use the airplane primarily for long journeys is largely the result of the impossibility of getting satisfactory landing fields close to the cities which they serve. It is of little advantage to travel for 200 miles at 100 miles an hour instead of 40, if the journey to and from the terminal landing fields each take a full hour by automobile.

Some cities, like Boston, have been so fortunate as to obtain an airport very close to the heart of the business district, but that is likely to be impossible in many cases. No matter how the skill of the designer may be exercised to produce a machine capable of landing in a small space, the airplane always requires more room for starting or ending a flight than can be had close to the center of some cities. The only possibility of securing satisfactory landing fields in some cases lies in roofing over railway yards or other large spaces now used for some purpose which keeps them comparatively open and free of buildings. The provision of such artificial landing platforms, however, is only a possibility of the future and can have no practical effect on commercial flying at the present time.

Despite these difficulties, there is one landing field which nearly every city possesses. Of the fourteen largest cities in the United States, all except two are on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, the Great Lakes, or the Mississippi River. There are few towns of any considerable size which are entirely lacking in water front, and when a water front exists it is likely to be very near to the business center. The use of a seaplane would make it possible to save time at the terminals of a journey in nine cases out of ten.

The seaplane, in its ordinary form, is usually debarred from consideration because of the impossibility of staying over the water continuously during the flight. With a sufficient number of engines to insure against a forced landing a flying boat might, to be sure, operate over land for a considerable distance, but that would only become commercially practicable as the result of further development in the construction of large airplanes and of an increase in the possible patronage to a point which would justify the continuous operation of giant machines with five or more engines.

## Possibilities of the Amphibian

One type of airplane, however, which combines the merits of the seaplane with those of the landplane, the amphibian, can safely fly over either land or water and can descend or arise from either, and the amphibian seems to have wonderful possibilities as a vehicle of air transport. An example of those possibilities was given two years ago when an amphibious airplane of British design took its passengers abroad at the Thames embankment, taxied down a runway on its own wheels, arose from the river, and flying a straight course over the land and the channel descended on the Seine, between two of the many Parisian bridges. Although the speed of such a machine is likely to be comparatively low, the actual time from London to Paris would undoubtedly be less with amphibians than it now is with landplanes assisted by automobiles taking an hour to go from a London hotel to Croydon airport.

The original idea of the amphibian is very old, for it was only a few months after the making of the first successful seaplane trials that Curtiss built his "triplane" and showed that a single vehicle could inhabit all three elements in turn. Comparatively little was done during the war, however, and it was not until after the armistice, when the importance of commercial aviation began to be realized and when the officers of the world's navies began to seek for an airplane that could operate either from the water or from the deck of an airplane carrier, that the design of amphibian landing gears again began to claim the attention of designers.

During the last three years several successful types have been produced both in the United States and in England, the two countries which, as the greatest exponents of sea power, have been most concerned with maritime aviation.

The usefulness of the amphibian is not confined to the regular commercial routes and to the service of navies, for it is an ideal type for private touring. The sportsman living near a large body of water and wishing an airplane for his own business and pleasure might find it difficult to decide whether his machine should be equipped for the land or the sea, but if it is to be possible to get both wheels and floats on a single airplane he need hesitate no longer. The combined type is sure of a landing field not only in every harbor but also in every pond, and it offers tremendous advantages over a thickly wooded country such as northern New England or southern Canada, where landing fields have not been developed but where little lakes abound.

The technical problems connected with the satisfactory combination of wheels and floats, while not by any means insuperable, are difficult enough to make a call on the ingenuity of the designer. It is necessary that the wheels and their supporting structure should fold up, for it would be impossible to take off from the water if they had to be dragged along projecting below the bottom of the floats or hull, and the folding mechanism must be so arranged that it can be operated by the pilot with ease and certainty in an emergency. The commonest types are those in which the wheels swing around a shaft placed some distance above the bottom of the float, moving either backward and upward until they are well above the surface of the water, or outward to

a great extent fallen under the influence of the water.

The main center of unrest is among the military officer class, both on the active and reserve lists. A new organization with active political aims has recently been formed at Konia under the name of the Ittihad Zabitan, or officers' union. Ostensibly formed for the purpose of protecting the rights of its promoters, may yet sweep Ghazi Mustafa Kemal off his feet like so many Turkish rulers before him.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## The Book Jacket's Present Plight

WE PAY so little attention to a fashion while it grows and strengthens that, by the time it develops into an established custom, everybody has forgotten how it began. If, in one of the competitions now so popular, a prize should be offered to the man who could name the inventor of the "jacket," without which no self-respecting publisher today launches a book, I think it is a foregone conclusion that the prize would not be awarded.

We have got used to the jacket, as we have to other schemes of advertising, and we never stop to ask why it is and whether it should be. Its original object is obvious. It was to keep the binding of the book clean in its journeys from the binder to the bookseller, from the bookseller to the buyer. If it added to the cost of manufacturing the book on the one hand, on the other it lessened the number of soiled and defaced copies left over as a dead loss. I do not remember the first appearance of the jacket. I doubt if there is a publisher who does, but I fancy that in its early days it was quiet and retiring and inoffensive, most probably a blank sheet of paper, making no pretense to be anything save the protection it really was.

But what an invitation that blank sheet of paper must have given to the same sort of genius who cannot chance upon an unoccupied stretch of roadside, a windowless wall space of a house in town, or the bare surface of a barn in the country, and not see in it a benevolent provision for the advertiser! In the case of the jacket, the probability is that the publisher who first discovered the advantage to which he could turn it for himself set out by limiting the advertisement to the names of publisher and author, the title of the book, and no doubt the price, printed in effective type. If I do not remember precisely how he began, I know how far he has traveled, and I never look in a bookseller's window without regretting the base use to which a book can be put. For the jacket now, to serve its end, must leap to the eye and hurt, as the billboard does. It must scream out from a horde of others in booksellers' windows and on railway bookstalls, and let no one pass by unchallenged.

The fashionable jacket of the moment, oftener than not, is glaring in color and violent in design, as aggressive in its appeal as the cover of the old dime novel. Sometimes it is cloying in sentiment, sometimes it is an echo of the latest affection, the latest eccentricity of the studios. But the type of picture supposed to open a jacket book on which is the familiar German all-unrestrained in color for restraint takes a back seat; overdone in action for repose would go unobserved; exaggerated in its conformity to the mode of the moment lest it seem disgracefully out of date. If it bears no relation to the text within, if it fails hopelessly to harmonize with the novel, or history, or whatever the book may be, it makes no difference. Its mission is to attract attention and the buyer can take the consequences.

Occasional exceptions emphasize the vulgarity that is too often the rule. Publisher and author are still at times willing to let a book stand on its own merits, content to lend the jacket no more flamboyant seduction than the title in type large and distinct enough to be read at the right distance. Or the design on the binding is reproduced, and when this design is by an artist who has perhaps illustrated the volume, the result can be as beautiful as it is appropriate—a song instead of a shriek in color and drawing. A recent example I might recall is the jacket of E. J. Sullivan's illustrated edition of Tennyson's "Maud." The design for it, as well as the series of illustrations, is his work. Here is appropriateness and dignity.

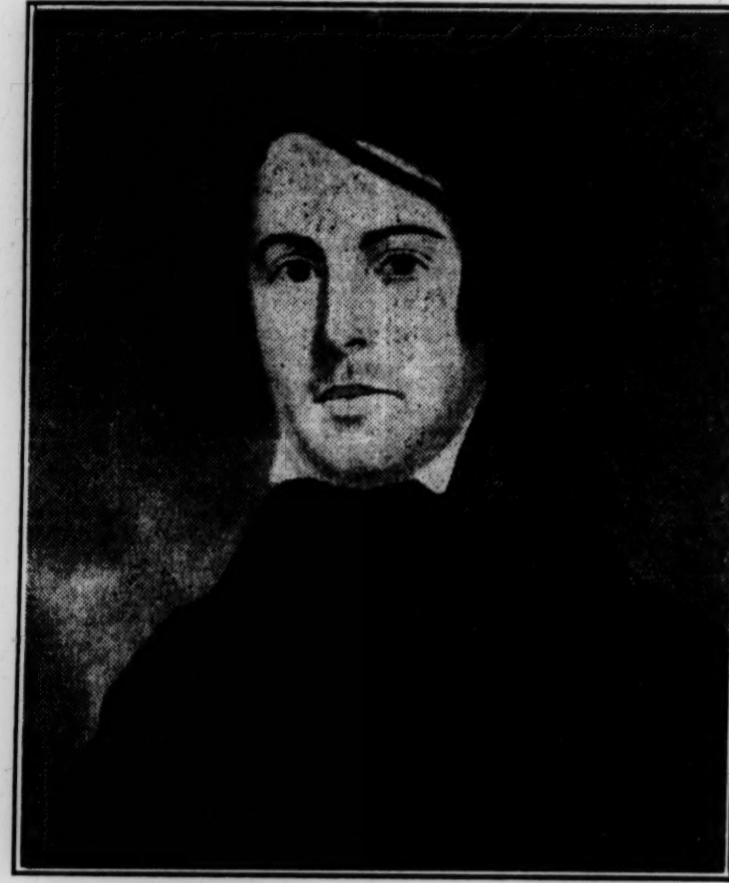
The jacket of a book may be thought by many people to be of so small importance that it does not much matter whether it is good or bad. But this, unfortunately, is the prevailing attitude toward most things and one reason why the decorative and graphic arts are at so low an ebb. The savage has some feeling for the beauty of the commonest utensils he uses, but the civilized man laughs at the idea of bothering as to whether or not pots and pans, door-knobs and keyholes, and other such trifles are ugly. See that they are practical—that is all we need ask for in a practical age. The kitchen is no place for art anyway, neither are our doors and defenses. The trouble is, however, that once this easy-goingness, where beauty is concerned, is tolerated, it becomes extremely difficult to know where to draw the line. Despite all our talk of art and its influence, it is still supported by the multitude to be something altogether apart from daily life.

The book jacket is a curious proof of this fact, and it should not, therefore, be so casually dismissed. The publisher, on his side, evidently thinks the public likes something garish and

glaring and vulgar. He is convinced that, having been so long in touch with the public, he knows what the public wants—the old story. Of course, the publisher must sell his books. If they are not to drag him into the bankruptcy court. But it might occur to him that he has his responsibilities, and, that if the public wants the wrong thing, he could gently force it to take the right thing, and so see that the right, and not the wrong, sets the standard. The publisher has such an astounding idea of the taste of the public that, I am inclined to think, when it comes to the book jacket, the guilt lies with him.

And yet, when I consider the apparent readiness, even eagerness of the public, on its side, to accept unmurmuringly sensation and sentiment and modish eccentricity as presented on the book jacket, together with vulgar color and indifferent drawing, I am equally inclined to believe that the public at least shares the quiet with the publisher. To study any one of his book jackets, as in some instances has, and then we shall see what we shall see.

## Hitherto Unpublished Poe Portrait



Permission of Scott &amp; Fowles, New York

Rembrandt Peale's Portrait of Edgar Allan Poe  
Painted in Philadelphia When the Poet Was 24, and Long in the Collection  
of Lord Lee of Farnham

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 22

SPECIAL interest attaches to the portrait of Edgar Allan Poe, painted by Rembrandt Peale, now on its way to New York from England, where it formerly hung in the collection of Lord Arthur Lee of Farnham. It is a typical example of early American portraiture and was painted in Philadelphia about two years after the poet left the United States Military Academy at West Point, when he was 24. Any data on Poe is of such excessive rarity that this practically unknown and, to the best knowledge of Messrs. Scott and Fowles, hitherto unpublished portrait, will serve to awaken fresh interest in the Baltimore poet, story writer and essayist who made such unique and important contributions to American literature.

In the somewhat scant records of the active and impetuous career of Rembrandt Peale there is no mention of Poe among the many distinguished sitters who frequented his studios. Peale, who was born near Philadelphia in 1778 during the stirring days of the American Revolution, was one of a large family brought up to revere and participate in the fine arts. His father, himself a painter of sorts, cast his mantle onto the young shoulders of the then 18-year-old son, publicly advertising him as his successor in the field of portraiture. It is said that Washington gave this novice three sittings about this time out of compliment to his father.

He later became a pupil of Benja-

min West in London and spent much time in Paris making portraits of distinguished people for a museum which his father privately maintained in Philadelphia. His style improved with his European training and he returned to Philadelphia in 1804, setting himself up as a "portrait painter in large and small, head of Mulberry Court, leading from Sixth, three doors above Market Street." His portrait of Washington, done partly from memory and with the Houdon bust as an aid, was considered by contemporary critics to be a remarkable likeness, although this opinion is not borne out by the critical judgment of today. He also painted portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Sully, Martha Washington, Gilbert Stuart, and Houdon, the French sculptor among others.

R. F.

taught by Professor Albert

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SPECIALIZING IN DESIGN OF CHURCHES

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## THE HOME FORUM

**"Bard, Beau, and Banker"**

**S**AMUEL ROGERS is a shadowy figure in literature today, though a hundred years ago his poems, especially the "Pleasures of Memory" and "Italy," were eagerly bought by a large public. The "Italy," if it is remembered at all today, is prized by collectors, because it was illustrated with plates by J. M. W. Turner. Even in its own day Rogers' verse was described by the discerning as "pretty poetry," and it has some faint and gentle charm still, like old aquarelles or porcelains. He seems to have made the most of a slender talent by means of slow and painstaking composition. On one occasion when Crabbe complained that his own writing proceeded at the moderate pace of forty lines a day, Rogers declared that he himself wrote only four. He was the last of the eighteenth century school of polish, and he carried far on into the nineteenth century the opinions and manners of an elder day.

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But he is remembered on other accounts that his poetry and few names appear more often than his in the memoirs and diaries of his time. Succeding his father in a prosperous banking business, he was master when still young of an income of five thousand pounds a year and, in his later years, was looked upon as a very wealthy man. The combination of successful business and poetry was decidedly a novelty in those days, and is still far from common. As might be expected, it won for Rogers the respect of diverse sorts of men, the more so that he was reputed to be a wit and an excellent judge of art. He literally "knew everybody" of importance in the worlds of fashion, politics, and art, and was able to gather the most distinguished groups of men and women about his table.

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In the early years of the century he purchased from the Duke of St. Albans the famous house in St. James Place, overlooking Green Park, and proceeded to decorate and furnish it in a style which was considered the last word in artistic perfection. A hundred years ago every American traveler in England longed to visit this house to see the rooms, to visit Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon; and for fifty years every art-loving youth in England looked upon it as a place of pilgrimage. It has been described many times. Rogers, as one writer says, "composed it" as he composed his poems, slowly, thoughtfully, weighing every picture, piece of furniture, and ornament both for its intrinsic excellence and its appropriateness to its surroundings. Compared with other houses of the period, it showed a classical simplicity of furnishing, its chief glory being the collection of pictures.

Dr. Burney, father of the author of "Evelina," is rapturous in his praise of the books, prints, vases, table ap-

pointments, and foods, "all of the best." No complete list of the pictures exists, but we know that Rogers owned a fine Raphael, two glorious Titians, and the "Strawberry Girl" of Reynolds, with many others as precious, and that he patronized most of the best artists of his own time. In his drawing room was a chimney-piece designed by Flaxman, and cabinets decorated and carved by Stothard and Chantrey, respectively. It

**Art's Function**

Art—which I may style the love of loving, rage Of knowing, seeing, feeling the absolute truth of things For truth's sake, whole and sole, not any good truth brings The knower, seer, feeler, beside— Instinctive Art Must fumble for the whole, once fixing on a part However poor, surpass the fragment, and aspire To reconstruct thereby the ultimate entire. —Browning.

its destiny; so, after a day or so in a pigeonhole, off they start again. I confess to having some slight degree of human sympathy with them on their setting forth on this second Odyssey. This one has been all the way to Australia; think of it, the tiny thing alone down into the Southern Hemisphere and back here safe and sound. I will not put its frail paper to too severe a test again; it shall just slip up to Paris, and it will only have to travel until tomorrow night. And this other one, it has been all the way to Japan, to the newspaper editor who used to write such nice

**Joy in Overcoming**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**D**ID you ever try to forgive an injury, and that, too, when every sense of having been wronged was talking its loudest? When myriad little voices at your ear were seemingly whispering, You know you have been unjustly treated or misjudged; or, You are nearer right than he, and it is but natural that you should feel, and show, too, that his attitude is wrong; for is it not right to rebuke error? Again! Did you ever find any satisfaction, real satisfaction or happiness, in indulging this line of thought, or in letting these suggestions use you to further their purpose of revenge? No, never; for happiness and true peace are found only in the path of scientific right thinking. Then, after the struggle, which perhaps has lasted for long hours in the effort to gain a satisfactory settlement in thought, you have heard the "still small voice" of good, God's angel, speaking to you through some passage of Scripture giving you a right idea, and you have seen all sense of anger, hate, revenge, fee, as dew vanishes before the morning sunshine, or darkness before the coming day?

What joy there is as you feel the true impulse to bless, rather than to condemn; to return good for evil toward him who has been used by a wrong impulse; for that is all it has been. A mortal has been used by some wave of error or evil, which neither person nor thing, perhaps not always knowing himself why he is doing certain things. Mayhap he has been spending as many hours in regret and grief, and in making good resolutions never again to repeat the act, as we have spent in trying to get above its sting. Surely there is no greater joy than the joy of a forgiving spirit; no satisfaction is truer than comes to one who has conquered himself in the subordination of self,—of anger and of the desire for revenge, and is big enough to be magnanimous toward an enemy, so called.

But, after all, where was the enemy except in our own belief that we could be injured by another's self-assertion; could be grieved by his criticism? Is not our own personal sense the enemy which might harm us if entertained?

The seeming enemy has become a friend when we have gained the spirit of friendliness and regard him in such a way. The joy is that we do not have to wait for his sense of things to change to regain our own happiness;

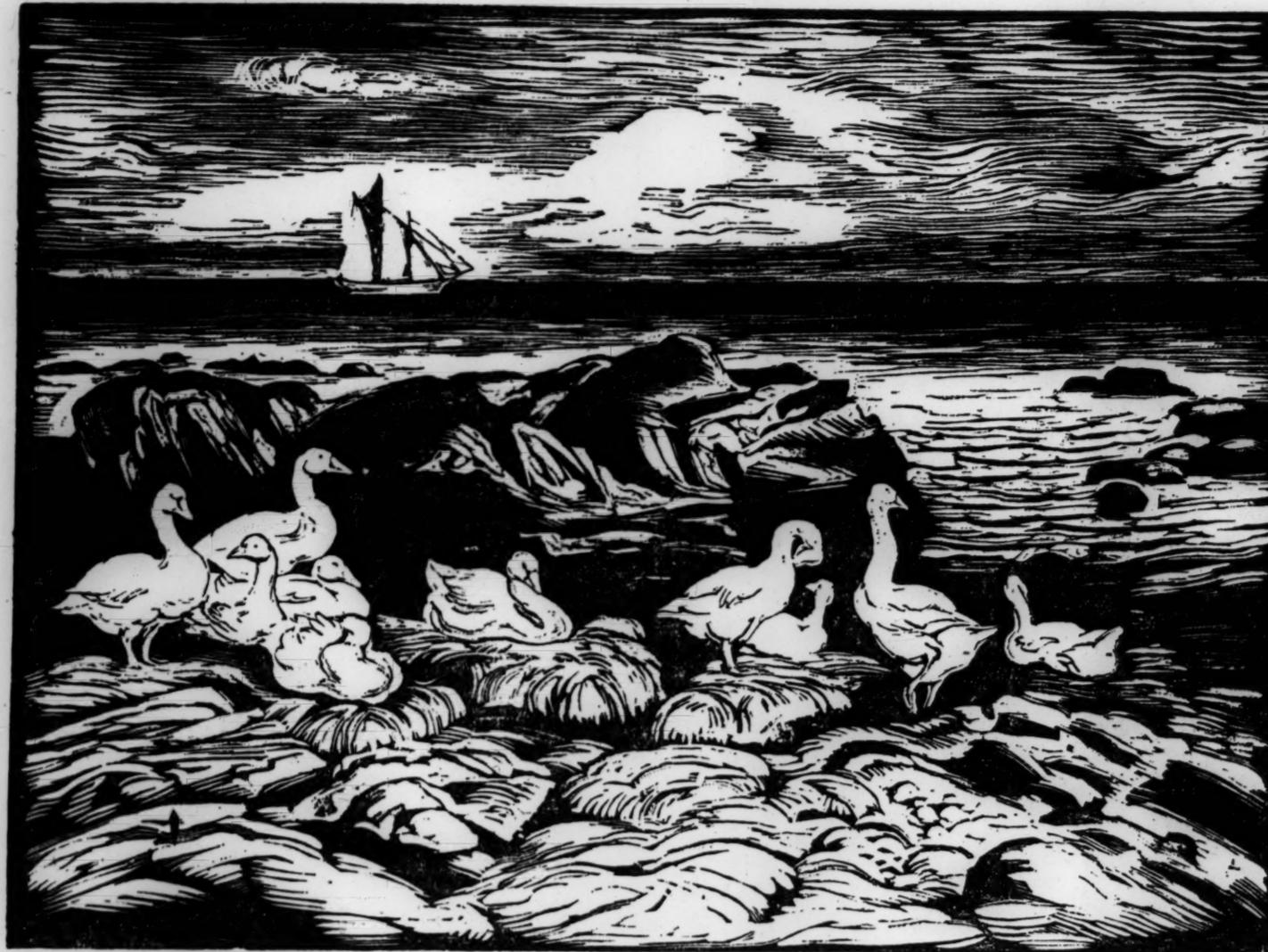
but our joy comes with the overcoming

of false belief in our own thought, or with the conquest of self. We shall surely find that the love we reflect will find a response; for the same law of Love is operating to heal everywhere, if thought is in accord with it. True forgiveness reflected will be reflected back to us in friendliness.

Perhaps we need to dwell more on the joy of demonstration. This will remove the stubble from our path as well as the remembrance of past battles, and our feet will feel less the bruises from the stones we strike against. Hanging in an office, which is in constant view, is a picture that gives its message of inspiration whenever it is looked upon. It is the picture of a group of little children singing "Shepherd, show me how to go," one of Mrs. Eddy's beautiful hymns. Every face is alight with joy and gladness, expectant of good. The look of trust in each countenance is indicative of a confiding heart. They know, when they ask to be led, that they will receive the answer to their prayer, and shall be led aright; hence their joy. The same joy in asking, the same expectancy of good in receiving, would also shorten the struggle of older children, and make them surer of their victory over evil, or error.

When we can take the attitude toward any and every experience, however hard it may seem to be, that out of that experience can come a higher sense of good, it will become a stepping stone to greater things, by which we may mount upward above the arguments of selfishness. We shall find our joy in knowing that another trait of the flesh, which has seemed to bind us, has been overcome, and that "we rise by the things we put under our feet." Thus we shall go through the experiences of human life, and not lose our joy; for overcoming is joy, the joy that "no man taketh from you."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 304), Mrs. Eddy says, "Sorrow is not the master of joy;" also, on page 57, "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love." Joy is a quality of God, divine Mind, a quality which helps in the overcoming of suffering, sorrow, and every condition of human belief unlike Truth. Knowing this, we can, through the exercise of joy, gain a sense of mastery over evil conditions. Opening our thought thus to God, good, we shall find that God "giveth us the victory." God is the spring from which all joy flows.



Geese on the Seashore, Island of Bornholm. From a Woodcut by Aage Roos

By Permission of the Artist

is interesting to note, also, that on a wall hung the framed receipt for the five pounds which Milton received from his publisher for the manuscript of "Paradise Lost."

Rogers has left some amusing anecdotes concerning his acquisition of pictures, of which one is significant. When Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Puck" was put up at auction, he says, "it excited so much admiration that there was a general clapping of hands; yet it was knocked down to me at a comparatively trifling price. I walked home from the sale, a man carrying 'Puck' before me, and so well was the picture known that more than one person, as they passed us in the street, called out, 'There it is!' The 'trifling price' was two hundred and fifteen pounds.

His manner of dispensing hospitality is well illustrated by the famous dinner which he arranged in order to bring Thomas Moore and Byron together. Neither Rogers nor Moore, nor Campbell, the poet, who was also present, had ever met Byron, and Byron had some years before satirized Moore in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers"; but, such was Rogers' fame as a host, he had no difficulty in gathering his group and in thus introducing the great poet to his future biographer. The dinner, however, was not wholly a success. "I asked Byron if he would take soup? No; he never took soup. Would he take some fish? No; he never took fish. Would he take some mutton? No; he never took mutton. It was necessary to ask what he did eat and drink; and the answer was, Nothing but hard biscuits and water." As there happened to be no hard biscuits and water in the house, the bard was compelled to dine on potatoes, which he moistened with vinegar. Some days afterward Rogers asked Byron's friend, Hobhouse, how long the poet would persist in his meager diet; and Hobhouse replied, "Just as long as you continue to notice it." "I did not then know," says Rogers, "that Byron, after leaving my house, had gone to a club and eaten hearty supper."

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This is the loveliest hilltop that I know, so gently rolling, so nearly level, with its scarcely perceptible summit marked by a classic pavilion in white marble. This emerald sward is such as I have ever pictured within the gates of Paradise; though paths wind artistically and temptingly across it, I never use them, but step softly and reverently on the grass itself. Sometimes I need must lie upon it in a quiet nook to feel its firm strength once more. We have so much in common, I would that we had more—this patient grass and I.

These trees, set closely around the margin of the field and scarcely daring to intrude within, except in a few friendly spots, I fancy to be jewels set by a master's hand. The effect is far different from ordinary plantings. It is as if he would do reverence to these fair green slopes. Any changes or additions here would be sacrifice to this master and to me.

Rogers had the reputation of being a caustic wit, but the recorded specimens of his conversational style are not forbidding. He seems rather to have been a warm-hearted man of broad tolerance, somewhat finical perhaps, and a dilettante. One likes to remember that he was fond of children and in his old age held a great children's party every Twelfth Night.

**Cloud Shadows**

It is a bright sunny morning and a stiffish breeze is blowing up the Channel. Overhead great white clouds are riding across the sky, their edges

chased, or so it appears, by a warm burst of sunshine which rushes along the distant coast line till it envelops the whole scene in its radiance; then, just as quickly, the warmth fades, and the dark cloud shadow has it all its own way for the moment.

One has seen the same thing in other parts of the country, yet the effect is always different. Over the moors, for example, when the heather is in flower, and the long shadows dark across the purple expanse, giving an almost unrealizable depth of color, only to melt in an instant into a radiance of sun-kissed amphitheater of field of rape corn, perhaps deep yellow in the sunlight, the shadow rests lightly, then passes on, while the wind sweeps across the whole surface turning it into waves of molten gold. Or maybe on the bosom of some broad down one may lie and watch the cloud shadows forever passing onward, over those gracious curves of clean close-bitten turf. Almost, I think, one gets the clearest cloud impressions there, no longer flattened, foreshortened, or elongated as on the sea, or blurred by the movement of the heather or waving corn, but revealed in their lovely shapes and contours, resting gently for a moment on "whale-backed downs" while the sun strikes white on the chalk scars in the distance.

We have traveled far, it seems, from our starting point on the Solent, and meanwhile the wind has dropped, and the clouds have rolled away till only the thinnest swathe of mist remains girding the Isle of Wight on the horizon. Cowes and Ryde are but memories in this faintly shining blueness, and out from their shimmering fastnesses steel little yachts, their pink-white sails set to catch the quickly falling breeze. The pageant of cloud shadows is finished for today.

**My Park**

This is the loveliest hilltop that I know, so gently rolling, so nearly level, with its scarcely perceptible summit marked by a classic pavilion in white marble. This emerald sward is such as I have ever pictured within the gates of Paradise; though paths wind artistically and temptingly across it, I never use them, but step softly and reverently on the grass itself. Sometimes I need must lie upon it in a quiet nook to feel its firm strength once more. We have so much in common, I would that we had more—this patient grass and I.

These trees, set closely around the margin of the field and scarcely daring to intrude within, except in a few friendly spots, I fancy to be jewels set by a master's hand. The effect is far different from ordinary plantings. It is as if he would do reverence to these fair green slopes. Any changes or additions here would be sacrifice to this master and to me.

He has designed this hilltop as a fitting place to view the mountains to the westward. It must soothe and put one in a proper frame of mind, yet not intrude. It must allow one to dwell apart during the solace sunset hour, to mingle with "the splendor that falls on castle walls and heavy spires. And it does! One may go from this park straight to the mountains and the fairland beyond and above them. I know, for I have done it often, detached myself from the dust of the city and mingled with the glory of the sunset.

But of course they cannot hope to stay there! An inactive prospectus is a prospectus that is failing to fulfill

letters, and ask for news: but even the postal authorities of his native city cannot trace him now, and his paper is obsolete; and so, like a homing pigeon, the little prospectus has made the best bee line it can for home; and now it shall go to that editor in Amsterdam the friendly one; while this other, which has only been to the opposite side of the city, can go right off to San Francisco; and the one that came in this morning from London will go out to Madrid by this evening's post.

And so I sit here at my desk and direct the destinies of all these little messengers; and, as I write addresses and fill envelopes, my thought goes out on long trails of adventure and romance; for though the technical term for my task is merely "circularizing," or "sending out prospectuses," I am really sending out a host of bright small adventurers, to carry messages of good will, news of good activities, and to advance, here and there and there a little, in all parts of the world, the cause they represent.

First envelope on the pile. Chelsea, London; nothing very exciting about that; and the next New York, and the third Boston, and here the next for Portland, Maine: all safe journeys, if little far; but anyway they will travel in company with plenty more. But here, before long, come a few addresses rather more exotic: Bolivia; that's a long way for a newly-printed prospectus to travel all alone, even under the aegis of a protective postal system; and Tokyo; and Waco, Texas; and Poona; and Moscow, and Malay. This one was going to Helingsfors, but it blew on the floor just at the critical moment, and so it is going down to Tasmania instead. Tasmania being the home of the next individual on the alphabetical list. And here is one that is going far away into the heart of China, and another into a remote part of India, where perhaps some native postman will carry it along jungle roads to a far-off bungalow where the European mail is one of the great events. And this one is going to an address far up in the icy north, where it will doubtless be delivered by some fur-wrapped messenger across wide stretches of snow.

It is absorbing to follow in thought the adventures of these small envoys from the moment the post-box swallows them until, by train, by steamer, through equatorial heat or icy cold, beneath the northern lights or the southern cross, by the hands of staid English or American postmen, or native runners or the many other agents for mail distribution, they follow on obediently to the goal written on their envelopes, and are finally at rest in their destined place.

But some of them even then do not come to rest. They arrive after their long journeys, and find no one to receive them. Mrs. A. or Mrs. B. has "gone away," or has "removed," or is "not known," and bearing this official stamp upon their faces, the uncomplaining little things start back upon their long way home, and repeat themselves in a punctual and disciplined manner, even after months of interval, upon my desk.

Along its sands no flower nor bird has seldome past; Yet, sometimes there we lift our keels ashore, To rest in safety 'mid the broken roar And mist of surges vast.

One strand we know, remote from all the rest, For north and south the cliffs are high and steep, Whose naked leagues of rock repel the insurgent from the west.

Tawny it lies, untrdden e'er by man, Save when from storm we sought its narrow rift, To beach our craft and light a fire of drift, And sleep till day began.

Along its sands no flower nor bird has seldome past; Abrupt its breast girt by no splendor save, The whorled and polished emerald of the wave And scarves of rustling foam—

A place of solemn beauty; yet we swore, By all the ocean stars' unhausting flight, To seek no refuge for another night.

Along its sands no flower nor bird has seldome past; We sang; a taut wind leapt along the day;

The sea-birds mocked our mirth.

South-west we flew, like arrows to a mark; Ere set of sun the coast was far to see, Where thundered over by the white hooved sea.

The reefs lie gaunt and dark.

—George Sterling.

letters, and ask for news: but even the postal authorities of his native city cannot trace him now, and his paper is obsolete; and so, like a homing pigeon, the little prospectus has made the best bee line it can for home; and now it shall go to that editor in Amsterdam the friendly one; while this other, which has only been to the opposite side of the city, can go right off to San Francisco; and the one that came in this morning from London will go out to Madrid by this evening's post.

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A fat robin in the bird-bath scatters the water about him. A splendid butterfly of rich golden brown, marvellously marked, flies from the golden glow. And a little brown cotton-tail rabbit, nibbling greedily at the fresh, rain-washed clover, suddenly stands on his hind legs, all quivering alert, and then scampers off like a flash into the bushes.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1923

## EDITORIALS

Now that the excitements of the last few weeks, caused by Signor Mussolini's decision to apply the methods of Fascism to international affairs, seem to have died down, it is well to consider what these events portend. There is no doubt that civilized mankind in 1919 intended to make a fundamental change in the manner in which the world had

previously been run. The war against Kaiserism was also, in the thought of the average man, a war against the old methods of conducting international relations, by secret diplomacy, military alliances, and the constant and aggressive threat of the use of force as an instrument of diplomacy, with its inevitable consequence, periodic clashes of force. Having won the war against Kaiserism in its most militant form, however, the average citizen began to lose interest in the international problem. He was inclined to take for granted that victory in the war was victory also in the peace. He became once more preoccupied with his own affairs. Interested voices, pleading selfishness, and silenced during the war itself, began to make themselves heard again. The arguments they used were subtle, specious, convincing, appealing to whatever motive was most effective in each case. For a time minorities and leaders stood out against the tide in every land. But gradually in all countries public opinion settled back into the old "comfortable" pre-war groove, and the men and ideas foremost in 1919 were displaced from power.

It is easy to point to defects in the various treaties made in Paris. They were enormous and obvious. Whether they could have been avoided and anything better contrived amidst the turmoil of passions and ambitions let loose after more than four years of the most terrible war in history, history alone will decide. But the point to note is that if the makers of the settlements were often in the wrong, their opponents everywhere have had no alternative to offer save a return to the methods which had been in operation before 1914. What in practice has happened is that all the victorious powers have in fact reverted to their pre-war practice.

Now it is manifest that in the long run the adoption of pre-war methods is bound to have exactly the same effect as it had before. We may bemoan ourselves that everything is getting better. We may even find things improving for a time. Never did the world appear so flourishing, and the hopes for business expansion and prosperity seem so bright, to the ordinary citizen, as just before the great war. It is a commonplace that danger seems to produce apathy among those it threatens. But the fundamental law operates inexorably all the time. Selfishness, whether in individuals or in nations, produces discord, quarrels, wars, however we may hope to the contrary.

At the end of the war the true idealists looked forward to some arrangement being made among the civilized powers whereby international problems would be settled collectively on the basis of justice, and it would be made impossible for any nation to take the law into its own hands and start or threaten a war on its own account. The machinery of the League of Nations was contrived for the purpose. The Covenant may have been inadequate or too ambitious in character. It certainly was not perfect. But whatever the merits of the precise machinery, the essential thing was that co-operation was substituted for rivalry. Unfortunately the idea was ahead of public feeling. Some nations have tried to use the mutilated machinery for their own ends. Others have refused co-operation altogether. And now Italy has reverted, without the slightest reserve, to the basis of policy which led up to the great war.

It is obvious where this policy must end. We have seen how near it has brought Europe to a new war in the last few days. It is bound to encourage a fresh expansion of armament for self-defense, and to incite other nations to play the same game. And so this selfishness will gradually bring mankind back to another world war, more terrible than the last, unless—unless the nations learn the lesson in time, and learn to love one another and to co-operate for the general good instead of each setting out to think of itself alone. There is no half-way house. While love leads nations, like individuals, to harmony, selfishness always makes for war and discord. And if we look at the present world situation from this standpoint and not from that of the worldly wise, who study only the signs in the skies and tell us that things are all right, while selfishness is still obviously at the international helm, is it not manifest that the nations are once more treading the pathway to destruction? Fortunately, underneath the surface other and nobler forces are at work. Let us hope that they will do their work in time, but their success will only be assured when the official policies of the nations have undergone a radical change.

IN THE matter of producing and marketing apples, the farmers and orchardists of New England, at least, have learned a valuable lesson from their brethren in the Pacific coast country of the United States. This year, more clearly than heretofore, it is apparent that in the future, to a greater extent than in the past, the eastern growers of apples will be

active competitors for the patronage of the consumers of that fruit. Until quite recently the products of the western orchards have had things much their own way when a choice was made between the apples raised in New England and those carefully assorted and sent from the west.

At last, it is proudly announced, in behalf of the New England orchardists, that they have been able to produce an apple that can "safely be eaten in the dark." That is

progress, surely. The cider mills will suffer as a consequence. At the Eastern States Exposition, held at Springfield, Mass., were shown, in picturesque detail, the results obtained, and the processes employed to make New England and New York State apples the peers, if not the superiors, of any competitors.

In Massachusetts, according to estimates, some 2,500,000 bushels of apples are produced annually. Also, if one is interested, he may learn that about 48,000 acres are devoted to orchards in that State, and that there remain some 50,000 acres of available orchard land awaiting development. When it is remembered that in Massachusetts alone the marketable apples sold are three times as many in bushels or pounds as those produced at home, the possible profits to be made from the enterprise are apparent.

It is true, however, that too many New England apples have not been marketable at the prices paid for western fruit. It is true, also, that preference has been given by dealers to apples imported from the west, simply because they have been able to make as large a profit by handling small quantities of the higher-priced fruit as they could derive from turning over a larger bulk at a less price. As a result, both the eastern producer and the consumer have suffered. When, in addition to the ability to produce a better quality of fruit, there is added the means of reaching the consumer direct from the orchard, the demand for New England apples will be greatly increased.

SINCE the filing of the Wood-Forbes report on conditions in the Philippines, nearly two years ago, The Christian Science Monitor, editorially and otherwise, has frequently discussed the situation there. This covering of the subject has culminated in the articles prepared for the Monitor by Professor Hayden, whose exhaustive study of political and

social affairs in the islands was given special point by his position in their university. It would seem that not one of the various angles of the problem has been overlooked. It would seem, too, that there has been made wholly clear, on this page, the Monitor's considered conviction in the matter, which may be summarized in this way:

Full independence undoubtedly will be granted the Filipinos by the United States whenever they shall have established "a stable government."

This has not as yet been accomplished.

The surest and shortest path to such achievement is that marked out by the aid and supervision of the officials sent through the archipelago by Washington.

All of which, of course, is no more than saying that the Philippine people are now on the proper and most promising road to the accomplishment of their desires; a road to be traveled successfully, however, only in the shoes of education and co-operation.

It scarce need be added that this is written in view of the news which has come from Manila in the last fortnight. The stand against Governor Wood, taken by the Cabinet secretaries in general and the leaders of the new Collectivista Party in particular, has been verbalized by the two Manuels—Senate President Quezon and House Speaker Roxas—in phrases picturesque enough to have been given prominence in the newspaper press of two hemispheres. Nothing these gentlemen have said alters in the least the conclusions set out above.

There is, moreover, one remark of Señor Roxas' which is worth a little enlarging upon. He declares he wants a government "similar to those of the British self-governing colonies." He cannot mean India, we take it, for the islanders today have a larger autonomy than the inhabitants of the great Asian peninsula, and have received a more definite promise of ultimate independence than they. If he has Egypt in mind, one wonders if the Filipinos would accept a nominal independence, under such qualifications of military and political sort as now pertain in the Nile Valley. If it is to Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, that the Speaker of the Philippine lower chamber refers, it is pertinent to ask if he honestly believes his fellows have attained to any such measure of self-control and democratic thought and practice as is clearly the possession of any of the peoples in these four dominions. But perhaps his allusion is to Ireland.

In these days of popular advance, the world around, there are few who will quarrel with Filipino aspirations toward complete autonomy. It is certain, though, that such utterances as those now voiced by Quezon and Roxas cannot hasten the fulfilling of these right ambitions. Do not these leaders see that the one best way to do that is to help, as they especially can, to set the native house in order?

A DESIRE to promote and safeguard world peace is manifest in many ways in all nations. Effort and enthusiasm in this direction are also shown by practically all peoples. Even in the United States, where progress toward the longed-for goal was at first rapid and was then interrupted, there are abundant signs, though perhaps largely latent. Organizations formed to spread the idea of international amity and ordered comity between peoples to do away with war have increased prodigiously in number, are backed by the power of millions of members and have accomplished much in arousing the general mass of the population to a realization of the situation and to practical work for improving it permanently.

These indications are chiefly on the surface. The desire is there. The power to put it into realized fact is there. Confusion has been sown in the ranks of peace workers by its enemies. But the right is sure to prevail. One way to hasten its coming is to attain closer union among the opponents of war. A suggestion toward accomplishing this is made by a widely circulated publica-

tion in a recent issue and seems worthy of consideration by all who are striving in America for the desired end. Here it is in the writer's own words:

It's time for the folks to wake up and take the business of peace out of the hands of faddists and tea servers and politicians. A good way to begin would be to get together and arrange for a real, all-around people's demonstration for peace, say on next Armistice Day. Keep hobby riders and notoriety seekers and propagandist committees out of it. Bar from it anything and everything that might be twisted into seeming disloyalty to America. Have mayors and other public officials as local heads of business. Make it a patriotic, popular affair through and through—an expression of America's universal horror of war, and desire to kill war. The size and force of such a demonstration would overwhelm the enemies of peace, and shut the mouths of even the irreconcilable friends of war.

Why should not the intelligent and energetic individuals, committees and organizations, civic and religious, who are striving for the real dawn of the new day adopt this suggestion? It would help to take the whole movement out of the hands of partisan politics in which its foes have enmeshed it. It would aid in eradicating from the popular thought the impression that the attainment of permanent world peace is an impractical ideal, favored chiefly by "dreamers." It would tend to convince the people as a whole that the goal aimed at was not only attainable, but was one in which all were vitally interested in their pockets, their minds and their hearts. It would quickly remind the enemies of peace of something that they sometimes forget, though they know it well—the fact expressed by Mr. Harding when he said: "When the American people get an idea into their heads and get started for it, then is the time to stand from under."

Once get the American people started again for world peace, thoroughly convinced that the movement is in unselfish hands and is certain to result in immeasurable benefit to themselves and all the rest of mankind, and that it is their own movement—then everything and everybody opposed to it will stand from under.

ONE SWALLOW does not make a summer, nor do announcements of two or three schools run on sane technical lines mean the coming of the much-needed millennium in art teaching and training. Still, it is a good sign that the realization of the need of this training grows, and that efforts to obtain it are made just as the school season is about to open. Europe long ago awakened to the fact that instruction in the graphic and industrial arts was of no value unless it included their practical application.

But America lags behind, however, and that is why every effort to improve matters is welcome. We hear now of several schools in New York alone where steps are being taken in the right direction. In one of them means are to be supplied, in the etching and lithography classes, for the students themselves to carry these arts through the various technical processes, from the preparing of the copper or the stone to the pulling of the finished print. In another, designers of costumes are not merely to create a design on paper, but are to be brought into close contact with the commercial houses in which the design is to be executed in silk or wool or linen, so that they may understand the possibilities of the material. And from a third comes an announcement of classes where the decorative artist will be taught something of the relation of his design, whether in painting or sculpture, to the architecture for which it is intended.

Too many buildings throughout the United States show how little the artist who decorated them knew of the architectural conditions to which his work would eventually be subjected. For this very reason, although the impetus for mural decoration has been great, the failures have been many.

The ever-increasing number of exhibitions has been one of the factors in the demoralization of the schools. It has seemed as if all the artist could do with his work was to exhibit it, so that for a long time his sole aim was to get it hung in the Salon or the Royal Academy or the National Academy. In the latter half of the last century art patrons bought lavishly, and all was well. But that prosperous period has passed, and perhaps it is an advantage to modern art that it has. For now the artist, as a rule, must work for some definite practical purpose, or take to another profession, unless he is a man of independent means. If the schools are to give him what he asks for, the training they provide must also be practical, and therefore any recognition on their part of this responsibility should not be passed unnoticed.

## A Sign Worth Noticing

## Some Verbal Martinets

By CHRISTOPHER STONE

DIFFICULT it is, and not without a certain irony, to try and decide as to whether English and American readers understand their respective languages well enough to extract a feasible explanation of such stumbling-blocks of language as shall be mentioned in this article; but practically everyone knows the protagonists of the Society for Pure English by repute, and has implicit confidence as to the soundness of their pronouncements.

However, we all have our weak points in our use of language, and though none who reads this can ever have perpetrated so monstrous a paragraph as the above, it is more than possible that you, kind reader, will have to read it through once or twice before you can tell how many outrages have been committed before your eyes, and perhaps only a full initiate of the S. P. E. could declare, with his hand on his heart, that he has completely forsaken all those verbal peccadilloes. Come now, be honest! Have you never used the word *practically* when you merely meant *nearly*, or *almost*? Have you never had a vague idea that *protagonists*, in contrast with *antagonists*, were people who championed a cause? Have you never declared that you had *implicit* faith in a thing or a person when you meant *complete* faith? And are you not now, as you read this, inclined to think that this is much ado about trifles, and to regard the S. P. E.—if it really bothers about such fiddling mistakes—much as Owen Felltham regarded poets when he began his *Resolve* on them with the words, "Surely he was a little *wanton* with his *leisure*, that first invented poetry."

There is always a danger that societies of this sort—societies of any sort which aim at the improvement of other people—may become precise and correct to the point of old maidishness, and from that may develop into tyrants. But the S. P. E. has hitherto maintained the integrity of its professed liberalism, and aims rather at reporting than at castigating faults: so that the notes which appear in the tracts from time to time on the misuse of particular words and forms may be read as mild and entertaining protests, not as pontifical denunciations. In each case the right judgment is indicated and a less reckless use of valuable instruments suggested. For instance, be careful when you use inversions—"Difficult is it to decide." In four out of five cases it is unnecessary. Again, be careful how you use "as to." Properly, it should be used "to bring into prominence at the beginning of a sentence something that would without it have to stand later (As to Smith, it is impossible to guess what line he will take)," but it is commonly employed where it is not needed at all, or else instead of a preposition such as *upon*, *about*, *of*, *among*. "I find fault as to your grammar." "Correct" notions as to grammar." "A proper choice as to the various uses of this phrase." Of course "The question as to whether" and "The doubt as to whether" are the chief pitfalls, but they never seem to catch the Monitor! Anthony Trollope was the greatest offender among the giants, but they are a large company and one is not surprised to read in Tract IX of the S. P. E., "As to as to and as to as to as to whether, and whether there is the same objection to as to as to as to whether we have had several communications."

Apart from these, there are some words of definite and valuable meaning which are in danger of being blunted by careless use, and often, one suspects, by ignorance. *Feasible* means do-able, and therefore only covers *some* of the meanings of "possible." You cannot have a *feasible* explanation of a thing; it may be possible or else probable. The true function of the word, as Mr. H. W. Fowler has pointed out in Tract IV, is to be used instead of "possible" where that might be ambiguous, and he gives as an example the phrase, "A counter-revolution is possible." If this means that one may, for all we know, happen, then possible is correct; but if it means that we can if we choose bring one about, then feasible will be a better word to use, as it obviates ambiguity.

It is hardly worth while to speak in defense of those much-abused words, *respectively*, *literally*, *infinitely*, and *practically*, for they have been hammered almost into shapelessness and wise men are wary about using them except as paper-weights and door-stops. But it is not too late to rescue *protagonist* from the clutches of the half-educated. It means simply the chief actor in a Greek play, and therefore cannot be used in the plural—"the three great *Protagonists* of the Revolution"—not as a synonym for advocate—"an enthusiastic protagonist of militant Protestantism"—but only as the leading actor in something which is dramatic, as in "Sherlock Holmes was the protagonist in a series of astounding mysteries."

Irony, again, is a dangerous weapon in careless or ignorant hands. It has a subtle meaning. It involves a double audience, the initiated and the uninitiated, and the relish of it is for the former. There would be irony in this article if you were reading it with complete seriousness while someone else looking over your shoulders knew all the time that I was mocking you, writing with my tongue in my cheek: but to say, "By a strange irony it rained on the day of the garden party," is to speak foolishly. On the other hand the use of *implied* for *complete*, with such words as *faith*, *confidence*, or *obedience*, is a curious instance of the progressive misunderstanding of a scriptural phrase. The *implied* obedience of the soldier is the complete obedience *implied* but not comprehensively stated when he took the King's shilling, or in other way signified his acceptance of military service.

It is now *feasible* for me, like every journalist, to cancel and rewrite my first paragraph so as to eliminate the eleven mistakes in it. But that would be to ape the schoolmaster with his blackboard unpleasantly, to try your patience beyond endurance, and perhaps to prejudice you unfairly against the friendly advances of the Society for Pure English.

## Russian Refugees Proving Their Worth

"ONE OF THEM" writes in the Forum: "My fellow refugees come to America from every port of Europe and the Orient. Thousands have been cared for by Americans in Constantinople. A committee, of which Admiral Bristol is the chairman, selects each month a quota of those whom he considers will make the best American citizens. . . . Most of us have been weeded out because of some special aptitude, technical training, knowledge of languages, or good personal record. All of us have been tested in the fires of adversity. Generals and colonels, who through five years of chaos have preserved not only their medals but their morale, welcome manual labor in mills and factories. Women who occupied high stations in the society of imperial days have accepted the new order with a fortitude comparable to that shown by their dethroned sovereigns. Nowadays they are trimming hats and taking notes in shorthand, determined, like their fathers and brothers, to qualify as good citizens of the United States, or, perhaps, of a new Russia."

## Editorial Notes

THE STRANGE-APPEARING single-masted motor boat, somewhat bulky in the beam and decorated with red and blue, which recently made her initial trip from Cowes harbor, in the Isle of Wight, England, through Spithead, has been justly described as the largest and most complete lifeboat in the world. The vessel has nearly 100 buoyant air cases, and cannot capsize, being also practically unsinkable. She is only sixty feet long by fifteen wide and can hold 150 individuals in cabins and decks, while her engines are incased in separate water-tight compartments. There is no reason why, in time, the larger liners even should not be equipped with such vessels, completely to insure the passengers' safety.

BISHOP W. F. McDowell struck the right note when he told the students of Boston University School of Theology, at the matriculation-day exercises, that they must recognize the new spirit of internationalism and must preach an international gospel. He added:

You must preach a gospel which, instilled in the hearts of men, will make war impossible now, and in the years to come. We must so preach that racial contacts will not be an occasion for race explosions, but for race brotherhood and peace.

That, practically, is the only solution of the age-old war problem.

## The Peace Movement Belongs to the People